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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Great Relief Bill Is Now Law

Farm Help Will Come at Once

Inflation Will Be Cautious

Hitler Will Voice Arms Aims

Economic Parley Is Retarded

Grand Canyon Has Hopi Kiva

THE history-making farm relief and inflation bill becomes the law. Never before in American peace times has such far-reaching power for constructive improvement been given an Administration. First, the new law provides close control over farm production and marketing to establish equitable prices and give the farmer the benefit. Second, it provides for the refinancing of farm debts at lowered interest. Third, the inflation rider authorizes the President to help industry and business as well as farming by expanding the currency, as he deems wise, in three ways: by increasing Federal Reserve credit $3,000,000,000, issuing an equal amount of paper currency, and reducing the gold content of the dollar as much as 50 per cent. Five separate bills are combined in this single law—The Administration promises to aid farmers with speed, to inflate with gravest care.

¶ The Government anticipates almost immediate market improvement in several branches of agriculture. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace sets his staff to studying the dairy industry, where distress is acute. The difficulty involves New England and many other sections. Wheat and cotton men start for Washington to discuss ways of bringing price-raising provisions as affecting them into operation. President Roosevelt asks that all foreclosures be delayed. The National Farmers' Holiday Association calls off its farm strike—The farmer needn't strike when somebody is striking blows in his behalf.

¶ American farm mortgages total about $8,500,000,000. The new law provides for the sale of $2,000,000,000 in bonds to refinance old loans and to make new ones. The farmer whose indebtedness is refinanced will have his interest lowered, in most cases, from 5½ to 4½ per cent. In addition, his principal will be scaled down, it being deemed only fair that the mortgage-holder, in exchange for assurance of payment, should make some sacrifice. There are many ramifications of the aid plan. The net result will be to save the farm to the farmer, give him a market and show him a way out—He should feel new hope in his heart, new motion in his feet and hands.

¶ President Roosevelt signs the $500,000,000 unemployment relief bill. A special administrator will be named in order to expedite availability of the money in the places where it is most needed. In a special statement the President stresses the fact that this federal assistance is not given to replace any present responsibility. Citizens must continue to do all they can in contributions. Communities and states must continue to do their utmost, and where this does not meet the need the new fund will step in—It will match the amount locally provided.

¶ Germany reacts to the united opposition many powers are presenting to its announced intention of rearming. The Reichstag is called to meet for one day on May 17 to hear Chancellor Hitler declare the Reich attitude on the limitation of its armament at Geneva and its general foreign policy. Powerfully affecting the situation is the assurance given by Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador at London, to Norman H. Davis that Italy supports the position of Britain, France and the United States against Germany's stand—Germany, it is believed, will seek to come back into the fold.

¶ London finds a new relationship developing between commercial and military disarmament. The organizing committee of the World Economic Conference, although eight leading nations have agreed to the Roosevelt tariff truce, discovers that the sudden disagreement over Germany's proposed rearming confuses and retards its plans. Germany's position is now recognized economically, financially and politically as one of the most vital points in the solution of the present world problem. Thus Chancellor Hitler's speech is awaited with eagerness—His words may make or mar the economic parley.

¶ Arizona monuments a civilization that flourished long before the white man came. At Desert View Point on the Grand Canyon is dedicated the Indian Watch Tower and a kiva, or lodge room, such as has been in use among the Pueblo Indians for more than 1000 years. Hopi artists have reproduced upon its walls the dim cave paintings that go back to the unremembered times. The Hopis dedicate the towers built in the form which their forefathers originated. White-faced visitors will look out over the indescribable canyon and then try to read the symbols on the kiva walls—To see how the same view moved men in an age that is gone.

Grave Political Issues Faced As Tariff Holiday Is Accepted

World Economic Conference Organizing Committee Realizes Prompt Solution Is Necessary to Speedy International Economic Recovery

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 13—As the World Economic Conference organizing committee initiates the tariff truce it becomes increasingly clear that the road to international economic recovery can be opened only by prompt solution of some of Europe's gravest political problems.

For today it is apparent that the relationship between commercial and military disarmament has entered a new phase. The German talk of rearmament has invoked discussions of sanctions. Obviously if action were taken to enforce the Versailles military clauses it would be of an economic nature. Thus, responsible statesmen here expressed the view that it is now more than ever imperative to remove the threat of military disagreement. If this is not done it is declared, economic action against Germany would affect the entire balance of the conference.

Eight nations, including Britain and the United States, unanimously approved the resolution calling on the 66 governments who will be represented at the conference to refrain from adopting "any new initiatives which might increase many varieties of difficulties now arresting international commerce." This agreement, to endure during the conference period, is intended to prevent intensifying the very difficulties which the conference hopes to overcome.

The resolution further leaves wide an opportunity for individual governments to interpret the application of the tariff truce. It specifically provides that the truce shall not affect regulation of exports in order to improve prices.

Moreover it is clearly apparent that the tariff truce is not to be used as an instrument to prevent other nations from going off the gold standard. From the moment the United States originated the proposed economic armistice, there was no thought of committing Germany, for example, to remain on a technical gold standard. Mr. Norman Davis is known to view this as a matter impossible to prevent by a mere paper agreement.

Meanwhile Germany's gold position becomes a factor of renewed importance with the announcement that Berlin will pay the Young loan on May 15 without recognizing the gold clause. This payment in equivalent depreciated dollars was protested by the Bank for International Settlements.

The price decline of the Young and Dawes loans reflects not only this German action but the basic

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement Affects 23 Nations

All Come Under Terms of Concessions Involved in Latest Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 13—With the signing yesterday of a new trade agreement with France to replace the one which expired about a year ago, Canada once more offers to the world an opportunity to trade upon terms of most-favored-nation treatment.

From the viewpoint of foreign trade, the new agreement is the most important event since the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa last summer, for the reason that in it the Bennett Government publishes to all nations, apart from the United States and the British Empire, the very best terms it is prepared to offer in the way of international trade. There are at present 23 nations which enjoy the most-favored-nation treatment, and these, of course, automatically receive the same concessions.

France on its part agrees to give Canada its minimum tariff on some 200 natural and manufactured products, including meats, dairy products, fish, wheat, apples, lumber and wood pulp, minerals, agricultural machinery and automobiles. It also gives Canada percentages of discount from its general tariff ranging from 40 to 73 per cent, on 65 items, including cattle, gloves and clothing, stoves, certain steel and iron products, many kinds of machinery.

Canada reciprocates by giving its intermediate tariff, less a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent, on a great number of manufactured articles, and without a discount on others.

The contracting parties undertake not to interfere with the course of trade by any prohibitions or restrictions of importation or exportation, although they may take certain measures of protection, such as compensation taxes for differences of money exchanges, in order to correct the effects of a sudden break in the equilibrium between the relative value of their respective currencies.

The trade treaty is concluded for the space of one year and may be extended by tacit consent. An additional "good relations" convention gives the nationals of the country all the rights and privileges before the law enjoyed by the nationals of the most favored foreign nation, and facilitates the sending of representatives from commercial firms and of vessels from one country to the other.

Granite Strike Goes To Arbitration Board

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 13 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson and Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, have been invited by open shop granite manufacturers to assist in arbitrating the labor dispute responsible for a strike of more than 1500 workers in the Montpelier-Barre area.

The open shop manufacturers, after a meeting last night, announced their choices today. Under the plan agreed upon, Governor Wilson and Dr. Hopkins would choose a third member of the arbitration board.

The meeting of the open shop manufacturers followed declaration by a federal labor conciliator that the open shop manufacturers were responsible for the continuation of the strike because of their refusal to agree to accept the award of an arbitration board. The streets of Barre, which had been the scene of violence, were quiet today

Amoral En Route to U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 13 (AP)—Señor Augusto Amaral, financial expert, left by air for the United States today to join the Brazilian delegation taking part in economic discussions at Washington.

Crisis at Geneva Leads to Sudden Reichstag Call

One-Day Session to Hear Hitler Policy on Arms Deadlock

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 13—The German Government's sudden decision to summon the Reichstag for May 17 evidences the seriousness with which events at the Disarmament Conference are regarded here.

This one-day session will be convened to hear an official declaration of the German attitude on limitation of armaments and on the general foreign policy. At the same time, as with his recent speeches regarding other national issues, Herr Adolf Hitler's pronouncement will seek to interpret the general lines of his foreign policy, rather than to enlarge upon detailed issues.

Herr Rudolf Nadolny, Germany's representative at the Disarmament Conference, is reported as arriving here to inform the Government fully as to the latest Geneva developments. Germany protests the "ununderstandable" decision of Geneva to class as effectives the National Socialist Storm Troops, Steel Helmets and similar organizations. It is pointed out that if the Disarmament Conference is determined to regard such formations as military effectives, nothing remains except for Germany to make them really such.

The Government will insist that it is Germany's desire to continue the disarmament discussions.

Germany, informed circles declare, is ready to accept the English disarmament plan provided that "conditions essential to Germany's particular situation are conceded." For technical if for not other reasons, it is asserted, the demand will be that conversion of the Reichswehr from the long-term to the short-term military service period must be extended over a longer period of transition than is at present contemplated.

Millions of trained reserves of Germany's neighboring states, as well as France's long-service North African troops, it is said, must be considered when determining these particular factors. Qualitative disarmament on the ground and in aircraft must be fully carried through.

As if also to prevent future objections from without that Germany is beginning naval rearmament by the recent launching of a few cruisers, certain sections of the press emphasize that the German warship program could only be describle as militaristic by people whose intention is to poison public opinion against Germany.

The more optimistic section of the press points out that the Reichstag session presents an unrivaled opportunity for removing the impression that Germany is for war, and for revealing Germany's internal solidarity in the disarmament issue. "In these days when dangers pile up against us like a wall to clouds," the Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung writes, "it is necessary, with ice-cold nerves to make clear to the world and ourselves what the fight is really about. This is what the French, and unfortunately also the general world press, has for years maintained, that Germany is against disarmament. That is a sample of the absurdest reversal of fact. Not Germany, but the others, have sabotaged disarmament."

Mrs. Roosevelt Ends Busy New York Trip

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—After a busy 24 hours, during which she spoke at a Mother's Day luncheon, received many callers, went to a tea, gave a dinner party and attended amateur theatricals put on by alumnæ of the school where she used to teach, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left for Washington by train today.

New York Faces Financial Crisis, Comptroller Says

'Reckoning Day' Is June 10, but Mayor Unworried by Berry Letter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—Comptroller Charles W. Berry, whom Tammany Hall is coming to look upon as its "disciple of gloom," today has supplemented his drab picture of the fiscal condition of the city with a further warning to increase revenues or default.

In a letter to the Board of Estimate, Mr. Berry demands immediate action to relieve a situation which finds the city unable to borrow money beyond June 10 and without revenue to carry on unemployment relief work.

The comptroller said that $16,000,000 in revenue bills due on May 15 was available without borrowing from the bankers, but he will have to borrow $10,000,000 for unemployment relief, and this money can only be obtained for maturity June 10 at an interest rate of 5¾ per cent.

Day of Reckoning, June 10

The change in plan to obtain renewal from the bankers on the $16,000,000 maturity is believed to have been caused by the failure to obtain consent of renewal of private holders of some $4,000,000 of the bills.

June 10 will be a day of general reckoning, when settlement with the bankers will fall due on about $150,000,000 in short-term obligations. Tax collections this month will be a deciding factor in further funding operations. These collections, Mr. Berry estimates at $170,000,000, sufficient for current obligations in May and June, but without margin for the June 10 maturities, meaning the necessity for another renewal at that time.

Mayor John P. O'Brien, asked to comment on the latest warning of impending insolvency from the city's chief fiscal officer, showed no more concern than he did over the comptroller's declaration last week that the city must raise or save $60,000,000 or go bankrupt.

'Showdown' Expected

"Don't talk to me about Mr. Berry," he said. "He is a disciple of gloom. We have conferred with bankers and I don't think there is anything to worry about."

The comptroller's warnings come at the end of a situation of which he must long have been cognizant and the O'Brien-Tammany Mayoralty is turning a cold shoulder to them. The fact is not to be dodged by the Mayor, however, that the Berry reports put the responsibility for the situation squarely up to the Mayor and his colleagues on the Estimate Board.

The stressing of the June 10 maturity date is seen as the preliminary step to a showdown on city finances on that date when, if tax collections fall short of the Berry estimate, it is believed the bankers will be reluctant to renew their loans without further drastic retrenchments or a new revenue of program.

Farm Strike Off As Chiefs Await Mortgage Action

By the Associated Press

The farm strike is off—temporarily at least—except for milk strikes in Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Reassured by President Roosevelt's statement urging leniency in farm mortgage foreclosures and in other financial claims against the farmers, leaders of the Farmers' Holiday Association, sponsors of the movement, decided to abandon the project before it began.

The decision to postpone any general attempt to withhold foodstuffs from the American dinner table for the time being in an effort to win assurance of production costs for the farmer was announced last night from St. Paul.

The time set for the strike to start today was 12:01 a. m., but the holiday leaders decided instead to give the Roosevelt Administration an "opportunity to fulfill preelection pledges to the farmer."

Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota urged Mr. Milo Reno, president of the holiday group, to deter action until the President's farm plans show results.

Despite the decision, announced by Mr. Reno, dairy farmers in Wisconsin and in northern Illinois decided they would go through with their strike plan anyway.

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Things Present

Should the radio waves be kept free from propaganda, or should the fundamental of freedom of speech be applied? Read the articles pro and con on the Editorial page.

If you have been in San Francisco, relive the happy experience as you read "Built on a Hundred Hills" on the Home Forum page.

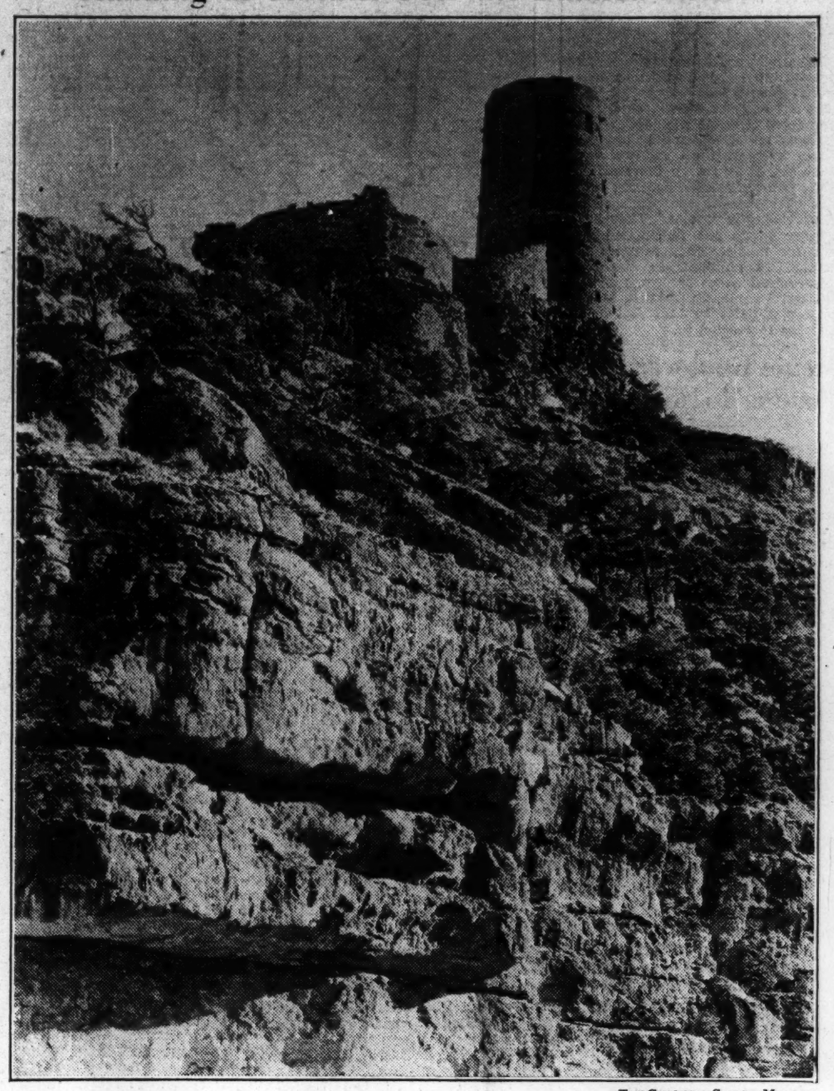
Adding the prefix is the subject of today's article in "Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page. Of course, you will not miss the Parent column.

The news of the week is summarized on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The first article in the series of how the law affects juveniles will appear on Monday. Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Pict-O-Grams.

Standing as Sentinel Over the Painted Desert



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REPRODUCED INDIAN WATCHTOWER AT DESERT VIEW, ARIZ.

Hopi Indian Group Dedicates Tower In National Park

Reproduction of Ancient Structure Is Located in Grand Canyon Area

By ROGER W. BIRDSEYE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., May 13—Under the vault of one of those blue skies that mid-May habitually brings to northern Arizona, there was dedicated today one of the unique structures in America—the Indian Watchtower at Desert View Point, at Grand Canyon National Park.

The building itself is extraordinary. So, too, was its dedication. There were no frock coats and platform oratory on that finger of weathered red-brown rock, surrounded on three sides of abysmal painted depths and on the fourth by the green screen of the cedar forest. Instead . . . the call of the Kiva Chief, and the staccato answer of gourd rattles . . . the "dancing gods," garbed exactly as they are depicted in time-stained cave paintings, descending through the wreathing, purifying smoke . . . throbbing drums, the beat of moccasined feet, the lift and ebb of chanting voices . . . all the solemn ritual of a still living past, invoking a blessing on the restoration of a past long forgotten.

The Watchtower and its kiva—a kiva is a curious type of lodge room and gathering place for clan purposes and secret ceremonial, that has been in uninterrupted use among Southwestern Pueblo Indians for upward of 1000 years—was conceived for a purely utilitarian purpose; to provide for park visitors a comfortable vantage point that would enhance even those matchless views of the Grand Canyon already obtainable at Desert View from the ground level. There, however, the commonplace ends. In answering their problem, the builders produced an unexpected masterpiece, that in its own right intrigues the imagination of white man and Indian alike.

When I visited the Watchtower a few weeks ago, the last white workman had just departed, and Kabotie, greatest of Hopi artists, was adding the final reverent touches to his interpretation of the Snake Legend,

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Menace to American Interests In China by Japan Shown

President of Yenching University on Boston Visit Says Chinese Political Leaders Have Kept Faith With Educational Institutions

Should the Japanese occupy Peiping and Tientsin it is almost certain American interests will suffer, according to Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University of Peking, who is in Boston today on a brief visit.

Not only will educational interests but commercial interests also will be seriously affected. The Japanese, Dr. Stuart said, have driven many merchants out of Manchoukuo, and a repetition of the measures adopted there is likely to occur in North China, in the event of the Japanese occupying that territory.

To the question as to what would probably happen to Yenching University, Dr. Stuart said the dominating influence of Japan would most likely be felt in the suppression of publications. As it is now, the university is unhampered in its work of freedom of speech and censorship by the turmoil in China. No matter what Chinese political leader is in power, he never interferes with the university. That condition he felt would no longer obtain if the will of the war party of Japan were carried out.

Puts Blame on War Party

Dr. Stuart had no quarrel to pick with the Government of Japan. It was not the Government, but the war party, he felt, which was dictating the policy in the Far East. And he was not sure that the Japanese in the end would be able to maintain their position in China.

The Japanese apparently felt it necessary to have in North China, and by that he meant three provinces south of the wall, a separate government more sympathetic to their own interests. Even with that advantage, however, he said the constant guerrilla warfare in Manchoukuo and the still more disturbing situation in North China would cause Japanese commercial men eventually to rebel at the enormous expense entailed by the program of the military party.

Failure to acquire Shantung has never been fully forgotten by the Japanese, Dr. Stuart declared, and if the drive south is not halted short of Peiping, he was of the opinion that it would include the province within the scope of operations. He said the Japanese needed revenue. Revenue was available in the sale of opium derivatives, and Japanese peddlers would be found in Shantung and elsewhere selling narcotics among the peasants, produced from the poppies grown in the territory in the north which they recently conquered.

But the point which Dr. Stuart wanted to stress most was the ne-

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Japanese Troops Draw Near Peiping In Powerful Attack

TOKYO, May 13 (AP)—The Chinese defense line was reported thrown back to Miyun, only 40 miles north of Peiping, today by a heavy Japanese attack.

Japanese forces were said to have completed the crossing of the Lwan River on the eastern front and to be pressing on toward Peiping from that direction.

It was reported these troops aimed to cut off the retreat of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Troops are advancing west of the Lwan.

TIENTSIN, China, May 13 (AP)—A Japanese airplane carrier arrived today off Tangku, 35 miles east of Tientsin.

A half dozen of the 40 airplanes carried were reported making reconnaissance flights in this vicinity.

Apprehensions of an attack on Tientsin from that direction increased as it became more apparent that the Japanese forces were headed for Peiping.

New Sales Tax Bill Planned in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 13—As Gov. Henry Horner announced plans to prepare a new state sales tax to take the place of the one just declared unconstitutional, it was recommended today that merchants turn over all unreturnable tax money collected under the old law to the proper authorities for relief work, which was the original purpose of the tax. This recommendation was made by the Governor himself as well as the Emergency Welfare Fund of Cook County.

When the new emergency sales tax was passed by the Legislature recently it was immediately enjoined on the grounds of unconstitutionality, and until its fate was decided merchants agreed to collect the 3 per cent on all retail sales and return the money to customers in event the law was voided.

This having happened and many customers having failed to obtain or keep receipts for the tax, there is considerable money that the merchants will not be able to return. Meanwhile, as long as the tax was established for relief needs it is only fair, the authorities point out, that the unreturnable funds be used for this purpose.

Budget Surplus in Southern Rhodesia Allows Cut in Income Tax and Postage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—Income tax reductions and restoration of penny postage were outstanding features of the recent budget statement of Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, Treasurer of Southern Rhodesia. He announced a surplus of £64,000 for the past year. Trade figures showed a drop in imports, but an increase in exports.

The Government, said Mr. Fynn, proposes to reduce the maximum amount of income tax, except on incomes derived from the gold mines, from 4s to 3s 6d; also a flat rate of 1s in the pound would apply for the first £500 of taxable income instead of the first £200 as in the past year.

Mr. Fynn foreshadowed the conversion of the loan of $3,000,000 borrowed 10 years ago at 5 per cent to a loan of about the same amount at 3½ per cent. He anticipated no difficulty at the present value of money. The conversion would result in a saving of £45,000 in interest charges. Southern Rhodesia's public debt is proportionately lower than that of any other part of the British Empire, he added.

Millions Saved To the Farmer By Relief-Bill

Cutting Mortgage Rates From 5½ to 4½ P. C. to Save $55,000,000

No Hint of Inflation

Immediately on Signing of Farm-Inflation Bill It Is Put to Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13—The ink was scarcely dry on President Roosevelt's signature on the farm relief-currency inflation bill when its provisions for aid to the farmer began to swing into line.

Within 60 days Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration set up by the bill, told a nation-wide audience, that nearly 400,000 farmers whose loans total nearly $1,000,000,000 will be receiving relief. Their interest rates will be cut from 5½ per cent to 4½ per cent. Not only will farmers thus save some $55,000,000 in the next five years, but the contagious influence of the reduction is expected to be felt in reduction of other land bank rates. New borrowers from the federal land banks will also benefit.

And simultaneously, in Washington, investigations are beginning to remedy conditions in individual farm industries. Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, set his staff immediately to work studying the distress in the dairy industry, which seems worst in Chicago, but which is acute in many other parts of the country, New England included. Likewise, spokesmen for the wheat and cotton industries are converging on Washington, and next week will begin a series of preliminary conversations to see how the price-raising provisions of the bill can be brought into operation.

Power Is Unprecedented

Never before in American peacetime history has such sweeping power for constructive improvement been concentrated in Administration hands. In three respects, the omnibus bill signed yesterday confers amazing and unprecedented power.

First, it provides close control over agricultural production and marketing in order to reëstablish an equitable price level, maintain it, and see that the farmer gets the benefit from it.

Second, the bill provides for the refinancing of billions of dollars of agricultural debts on a lower interest basis, with immediate and tangible relief to the hard-pressed farm debtor.

Finally, in the inflation rider, the bill gives the President authority to inflate the currency of the United States in three respects: by an increase of Federal Reserve credit to the amount of $3,000,000,000, by issuance of an equal amount of new currency, and by reduction of the gold content of the dollar as much as 50 per cent.

Greater power has never been given any President; few bills were so strenuously opposed by vocal criticism in Congress, and yet the average opposition poll in Senate roll calls was 23 votes. So the measure has passed on the statute books, and President Roosevelt has an enormous power for good or ill.

No Hint of Inflation

Though the projects for relief of the farmer were primed for immediate operation, there was no hint that anything will immediately be done toward currency inflation. There was no hint that anything will ever be done. President Roosevelt, despite the nation's departure from the gold standard, has given more than one indication that he supports a "sound" currency, though he insists that it shall be adequate.

For the moment, at least, counsels of caution are prevailing with him. His objective is an increase of prices, and currency inflation, in his view, is only one method to that end—perhaps the most objectionable method.

No such objections, however, stand in the way of the farm relief aspects. Most immediately operative are the financial provisions. Of the one-eighth of farm mortgages which are held by the Federal Land Banks, a reduction in interest rate may become speedily effective. Their savings are expected to total more than $55,000,000.

For the seven-eighths, however, whose mortgages rise to some $8,500,000,000, the bill provides for issuance of $2,000,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds. These will go out to mortgage holders, costing the farmer 4½ per cent and benefiting him to the same extent as the mortgagee under the Federal Land Bank System.

Must Cut Principal

The $2,000,000,000 available from the bonds will be used alike for refinancing of old mortgages and issuance of new loans. The bonds will be exchanged for unpaid principal of mortgages held by other institutions, providing that the appraised value of the farm is more than twice the amount of the mortgage.

By this provision, Mr. Morgenthau, who will administer the refinancing plan, hopes to reduce excessive terms of many mortgages, based on inflated values. Holders of mortgages must consent to a scaling down of principal before they can obtain the Government bonds and their assured income.

When mortgages are thus taken over the farmer can benefit not only by the lower interest rate, which may

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Bonus Marchers Put Little Faith In 'Red' Influence

Part of Washington Army Boos Communist Who Seeks to Address Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13—The bonus army's "convention" opened today at Fort Hunt, 12 miles down the Potomac in Virginia, with less than 1000 in attendance, the Roosevelt Administration well in control of the situation, and a small rump group in Washington itself dwindling away. There was every indication today that the whole affair would be relatively unimportant, and end by the middle of next week.

The chief overnight development was the booing of the Fort Hunt detachment's leader, Emanuel Levin, who is alleged to be a Communist, by the group of 200 which sticks in Washington. He had attempted to address the group, to persuade them to come to Fort Hunt. Instead they booed and hissed him from their group, and flung their blankets for the night on the muddy vacant lot behind the Washington Auditorium, not far from the White House. There they quietly remain.

The great army of some 9000 veterans predicted by the committee which made arrangements for their care here has failed to materialize.

Registrations were coming in slowly and there was no indication that any large bodies of bonus marchers were on their way toward the capital. On the contrary it would appear that the movement has failed entirely to gather the momentum that characterized it last year.

Certainly a repetition of the sensational episodes that marked the history of the first B. E. F. is extremely unlikely at the moment. Unless something entirely unexpected happens the thousand or so bonus marchers are destined for a quiet week in the old Civil War fort, after which they will pack up and go home.

The ample provisions made for the comfort and well-being of the marchers has gone a long way to take the sting out of their attack. Under orders from the White House the veterans' administration has erected a tent city with all modern conveniences. It has even been carried to the point of electric lights in every tent.

Everything is provided. They have nothing to do but sit around and wait for meals. They are not interested in enlisting in the civil conservation corps for work in the national forests, in fact it is extremely difficult to find just what they are interested in.

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Scenic Boulevard Planned in North End

Plans for the construction of a scenic boulevard in the North End of Boston are being discussed by Mayor Curley and the trustees of the George Robert White Fund. The thoroughfare would extend from the Old North Church to St. Stephen's Church in Hanover Street and would cost approximately $400,000.

Development of the project depends upon the attitude of certain property owners along the proposed right-of-way, it was said at City Hall. Some owners of real estate involved have agreed to sell their property at the assessed valuation or within 10 per cent thereof. Others must express their willingness to sell at a reasonable price before Monday morning, otherwise the project will be dropped, according to word received through the Mayor's office.

The project would entail the razing of 13 buildings in a slums area. The boulevard would be between 80 and 100 feet wide and about 550 feet long. Suitable landscaping, a fountain, setees and other useful ornamentation are provided in the plans which are inspired by the beautiful Prado in Havana, Cuba.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Of Thee I Sing," at the Shubert, and "The Student Prince," at the Majestic, will close their runs tonight.

Next Monday evening, Miss Katharine Cornell will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Plymouth in "Alien Corn," by Sidney Howard.

Mr. Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish company will open with "Yoshe Kalb," at the Tremont, May 22.

After tomorrow's showings of "David Golder," the Fine Arts Theater will be closed until further notice. "The present foreign film situation" is assigned as the reason. Notice of the reopening will be given on the return of the manager, Mr. George Kraska, from New York, where he will go next week.

Drys in Hampden County Protest Beer Licensing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., May 13—Protest against the licensing of beer dispensing establishments in proximity to schools was voiced in resolutions adopted yesterday afternoon by the Hampden County Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its spring convention here.

Other resolutions expressed emphatic disagreement with the stand of the wets and refusal to "aid and abet the present nullifiers of the Constitution, by coöperation in the enactment of laws and regulating a business or traffic which we believe is established in open violation of the Constitution."

All the Comforts of Home for Bonus 'Invaders'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
VETERANS IN CAMP AT FORT HUNT, VA.

Boston Business Falls in Line For 'Forward March'

Reports From Various New England Points Indicate General Pick-Up

Business joins the restoration march, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says in a special section of Boston Business, official organ of the chamber. Four hundred and sixteen business firms in practically every line of endeavor in this section have indorsed Mr. Snyder's statement.

"President Roosevelt," Mr. Snyder says, "striking fearlessly and with the integrity of purpose, characteristic of American ideals, has done much to reëstablish confidence in the Government of the United States. It is our duty to maintain this confidence and to support the President in whatever sound policies he advocates. The courage, faith and perseverance of New Englanders is traditional. Live up to it! The Boston Chamber of Commerce asks every business man in this community and the State of Massachusetts to carry on. Don't wait. Buy something. Buy now."

Copies of this issue of Boston Business with an appropriate letter were sent last evening by Mr. Snyder, to President Roosevelt, Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and others.

More Wages, More Work Are Widely Reported

PROVIDENCE, May 13 (AP)—Wage increases in the plants of the Collins & Aikman Mills Corporation in West Barrington and Bristol, affecting 900 employees in this State, are announced by Mr. Charles B. Rockwell Jr., vice-president of the company. The increase on both the hourly and piece work basis will be 5 per cent, Mr. Rockwell said. The company operates three mills in Bristol and one in West Barrington.

CHICOPEE, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Addition of 250 employees by June 1, is announced by the Fisk Rubber Company, will bring the number employed to 2000 and should bring a close approach to normal production for a good year. As those added to the pay roll are for the most part now on the welfare lists of Holyoke and Chicopee the pick-up will be felt appreciably by both municipalities. In this city, in the last month 35 names have been dropped from the soldiers' relief department list because of increased employment.

In Springfield announcement was made of a 25 per cent increase in personnel by the Wico Electric Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Manufacturing operations at the East Springfield works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have gone on practically a full-time basis this week, executives of the company report. Two shifts are employed in the refrigerator department, with certain operations on a seven-day basis. Employees in all other departments are now working five days or more each week.

LOWELL, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Randall B. Houghton, agent of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company, announced today the company was employing 380 operatives on a day and night basis to meet what he described as a "tremendous demand for mohair yarn." Only recently, Mr. Houghton said, the company had as few as 225 workers.

LOWELL, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Cornelius J. Sullivan, president of the Leather Workers Union, which has been carrying on negotiations with the American Hide and Leather Company, announced today an agreement had been reached for a 10 per cent wage increase effective May 22. The company employs between 350 and 400 operatives.

MANCHESTER, Conn., May 13 (AP)—Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, have reported that receipt of orders for seasonal goods has continued a month beyond the normal period or former years. Weavers in the velvet department have been placed on a 48-hour a week schedule.

Dover Has Birthday

DOVER, Del., May 13 (AP)—This city was all dressed up today, for Dover is celebrating its 250th birthday. Capital of the first state to enter the Union, its citizenry opened many of the century-old homes and famous gardens for inspection of the public.

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Citizens of Towns Given More Power To Bar Beer Sales

List of Those Leaving It to Voters, Rather Than Selectmen, Grows

Two towns, North Reading and Wilbraham, will add their names on Monday to the list of 14 that have put the decision of beer sales to a vote of their citizens rather than leave it to the discretion of the selectmen. Meanwhile, Topsfield has opened its polls for a vote on beer today, while Pelham is preparing to follow suit later in May.

These towns, in conjunction with those that have already voted on the problem, will be the only ones that will not have the question referred to the voters in the special balloting in connection with prohibition repeal, June 13. This means that the voters of every city in the State and of the remaining towns, in addition to selecting delegates to the state convention which will decide Massachusetts' attitude on prohibition repeal, will be asked to sanction or disapprove the issuing of beer licenses.

Of the 13 towns voting on the question, only two, Belmont and Stow, decided against beer sales. The others, Amesbury, Amherst, Brewster, Eastham, Egremont, Lunenburg, Marion, Middleboro, Orleans, Mattapoisett and Wellfleet decided to take advantage of the legislative authorization of 3.2 per cent beer sales within their town limits.

Under the terms of the beer bill passed in the Legislature, the sales question was left to the discretion of the boards of selectmen and the city councils. Many of these administrative groups, however, declined to accept the responsibility of saying "yea or nay," and the voters were asked to decide.

In one town, Belmont, the selectmen voted dry but wets circulated petitions and obtained the right of a general vote, when the decision of the selectmen was overwhelmingly upheld.

Voters from each of the 15 Congressional districts will be asked at the June election to pick three of the six candidates from their districts for presentation at the state convention. Wets and drys are equally represented on the ballot. Gov. Joseph B. Ely is expected to set a date for the convention immediately after the election is held.

Dry candidates slated for the state prohibition convention met yesterday in Tremont Temple to discuss the work already done in behalf of the election of candidates pledged against repeal. The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, Somerville, was elected chairman, Mr. John C. Lynch, Boston, vice-chairman, Mrs. Sadie Moulton, Clinton, secretary, Mr. Sidney Porter, Newton, treasurer.

Week-End Pop Concerts

Tonight

Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
"Stradella" Overture ..... Flotow
"Liebesfreud" ..... Kreisler
"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Excerpts ..... Wagner
"The Sorceror's Apprentice," Scherzo ..... Dukas
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"The Prince of Pilsen," Selection ..... Luders
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Arranged by Kremser
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

Sunday Night

"Polonaise," "Arietta," and "Passacaglia" ..... Handel
Symphony No. 5 in C minor ..... Beethoven
"Till Eulenspiegel" ..... Strauss
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E-flat ..... Liszt
Soloist, J. M. Sanromá
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ... Wagner

Events Tonight

Dinner, Boston University Women Graduates Club, American Indian program, Fox Hall, 24 Mt. Vernon Street, 6:30.

Presentation of "Henry's Wedding," three-act comedy, by parishioners, Church of the Epiphany, Winchester Town Hall, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: High School dance, Recreation Hall, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by The Glee Clubs of Bradford Junior College and Phillips Academy, Andover, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30.

Last in series of choral concerts, Andover Square and Compass Glee Club and Boston University School of Education Glee Club, Longwood Towers, 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:
German Dances ..... Beethoven
Minstrels ..... Debussy
Jeux d'Eau ..... Ravel
Mr. Goetze
Mio caro bene, Aria from "Rodelinda" ..... Händel
Berceuse ..... Rhené-Baton
Vieni ..... Denza
Miss Taylor
Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue ..... Bach
Mr. Goetze
Recompense ..... Hammond
Love has eyes ..... Bishop
Monotone ..... Cornelius
If you pass through my garden ..... Kounts
Miss Taylor
Talk on "Italy Today" by Dr. Franco Bruno Averardi, Italian diplomat, Sunday Evening Club, Harvard Church, Brookline, 7:45.

Reunion, present and former pupils of Mr. Clayton D. Gilbert, head of dramatic department, New England Conservatory of Music, at his home, Fisher Hill, Brookline, 4 to 7.

Sunday Forum: Talk by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, sociologist, on "The Inactive 'Dry Preacher' a Greater Menace to Prohibition than the Active 'Wet Politician,'" auspices Christian Citizenship Class, Copley Methodist Episcopal Church, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 3.

Williams Municipal Building: South End Music School free concert, auspices City-Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation, Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street, 3:30.

Copley-Plaza: Tri-regional convention, Zeta Beta Tau, 3:30.

Events Monday

Copley-Plaza: Associated Press meeting, 11 to 2; luncheon, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Animals of the Jungle," 9:15; talk on "The Little Lady From Japan," 2:30; weekly meeting, Indian Lore Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Harvard University: Physical colloquium, lectures by Prof. E. L. Chaffee, Mr. F. V. Hunt and Prof. F. A. Saunders, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 4:45.

Hotel Statler: OR North Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; luncheon, 1; meeting, 2.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kiobe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maiol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Exhibition of Medici prints extended through May 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Teresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of 15th to 17th century masters' drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

The Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hanks Bryant. May 12-May 26.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Treasury to Close Coast Guard Base

Discontinuance of the United States Coast Guard's Boston base as well as the closing of the Gloucester Life Saving station and decommissioning of two destroyers has been announced by the Treasury Department. The services will be closed June 20, in the interests of federal economy. Officials say that service will not be impaired thereby.

Reductions in the Coast Guard budget necessitates dismissal of 1500 enlisted men and 150 warrant officers, besides laying up 74 partolling cutters and 60 picket boats. The closing of the Boston base affects 300 men and about 20 vessels which have been guarding the coastline against rum smuggling.

Under the curtailment program, the former navy destroyers, Conyngham and Cassin, will lay up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. These vessels are old-time torpedo boat destroyers, and have seen many years of rugged service. The Conyngham was the flagship of the Boston division of the "dry navy." She has been a familiar sight at yachting regattas and fishermen's races, where she served, either as a committee and press boat or helped to police the course. Coast Guard officers express the opinion that the curtailment will not apply to the 125-footers, which are economical to operate and able to remain offshore in any kind of a blow.

Youth Opportunity Week at Y.M.C.A.

Enjoyable leisure time activities, aimed at dissuading youth from wandering around the country and at helping employed and unemployed young men to make the most of their non-working hours, will be stressed during "Youth Opportunity Week" programs to be conducted from May 14 to 20 by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States.

Along this line, the Boston association will conduct a summer club for more than 1200 boys in various Boston districts. The purpose of the club is to make the program so attractive that the boys will want to stay around Boston rather than roam around the country. Swimming classes, life saving instruction, hikes, "Gym" periods and picnics will be scheduled.

During "Youth Opportunity Week" Sunday will be devoted to opportunities in leadership, Monday to vocational achievement, Tuesday to education, Wednesday to health, Thursday to developing worth-while hobbies, Friday to developing oneself socially and Saturday to "developing a philosophy of life."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and warmer tonight; Sunday fair and warmer; moderate south and west winds.

Massachusetts: Showers and probably thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair; warmer on coast; cooler in west portion.

Maine: Showers and warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair; warmer on coast; cooler in northwest portion.

New Hampshire: Showers and warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler in extreme northwest portion tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and probably thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair and warmer on coast.

Atlantic Coast: Fresh southeast and south shifting to west winds and overcast weather tonight and Sunday with showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	60	Nantucket	64	62
Bismarck	48	60	New Orleans	78	86
Boston	55	69	New York	56	68
Buffalo	66	78	Norfolk, Va.	74	78
Calgary	38	60	North Platte	40	60
Charleston	78	84	Philadelphia	60	70
Chicago	64	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	74
Cincinnati	64	76	Pittsburgh	68	74
Denver	36	50	Portland, Me	50	58
Eastport, Me.	44	60	Raleigh	76	88
Hatteras	76	86	St. Louis	66	80
Helena, Mont.	40	58	St. Paul	50	58
Huron, S. D.	48	54	Salt Lake City	38	52
Jacksonville	74	88	San Francisco	48	56
Kansas City	58	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	50
Key West	82	86	Seattle	48	56
Los Angeles	52	62	Tampa	74	92
Memphis	74	84	Washington	62	66
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Wichita, Kan.	56	74
Montreal	50	58	Williston, N.D.	48	62

A—9 a. m., May 13.
B—Maximum May 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:58 p. m., Sunday 3:13 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

Advisers of Boys Show Opportunity In New Leisure

Boston Conferees Discuss Cultural Development in Changing Order

"The whole social trend of today is leading us definitely away from mechanical amusements — cards, stereotyped radio programs and jazz—toward a more intelligent use of leisure and an appreciation of the finer things of life," Dr. Henry Miller Busch said last night, speaking before the annual dinner of the City-Wide Boys' Work Conference at the Hotel Westminster.

These mechanical amusements, Dr. Busch declared, were the result of too long hours spent at mechanical pursuits, and typified the mental inertia which marked the short hours of leisure in which people had little time or opportunity for the widening of horizons and the development of intellectual pursuits. The task of the social worker in the past has been to ameliorate the lot of less fortunate people, but the modern social trend is changing the character of this work as it changes the outlook of the people as a whole.

The raising of the standard of living of the whole nation is not only a desirable goal but a paramount necessity, he told his hearers. Mass consumption must be developed to keep pace with progress in mechanics and mass production. This can only be realized as leisure time is expanded.

With a realization of this, the social worker of today must prepare himself for the changed tomorrow when his task will be the educating of youth to benefit by this increased leisure, Dr. Busch pointed out.

Speaking on the subject of "Education for a Better Society," Dr. Edward Yeomans, prominent in educational work and author of "Shackled Youth," deplored the shortsightedness of educational authorities in allowing economic problems to push the most important phases of education into the background. He criticized the schools for placing the stress on traditional subjects while they curtail or eliminate the modern phases of child education.

Dr. Yeomans said that it was the vital subjects of music, the manual arts and natural science that gave the child something to carry home that would help integrate the family which is the greatest problem before the nation today.

Mr. Herbert Parsons, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, praised the work of the various organizations included in the City-Wide conference. "Interest in youth," he said, "is the most promising aspect of our social order."

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

During May there is generally a spring exhibition to which a number of members of the Guild of Boston Artists contribute. After the solo exhibitions running throughout the season, this aggregate of work helps to confirm our opinion that the Guild represents a very definite tendency, that most of its members are in harmony and that they preserve with dignity the traditions of the academic school.

The Guild, curiously in these days of rapidly changing styles and vastly varied tendencies, maintains its even tenor, quite oblivious of the excitements and controversy of an outside world. It is content to pour ideas into old molds which have been completely shattered and thrust aside by the others. It does not reveal any curiosity about new uses of color, tendencies toward the abstract, discovery of new and refreshing patterns. It lives in the self-same world, seen within certain limits. It has no odd angles, no incisive contrasts, no bold design, no weird symbolism. The portraits show the sitters at their most gracious moments, dressed trimly for the occasion, tidily coiffured, smiling graciously, yet with reserve. Generally, they are seen at three-quarter view, with a good measure of shadow to throw their features into relief. The women wear shawls, or Japanese robes, or evening dress. There is always a sense of formality, of self-consciousness, rarely the abandon and relaxation which characterize the portraiture of the Impressionists and artists of later schools. There are portraits to be seen here, very well executed and probably exceedingly gratifying to the sitters, by Messrs. Harry Sutton, H. Dudley Murphy, Edward Tarbell. Again and again have we noted the qualities of these painters, their marked dexterity. Here in the ensemble we are particularly impressed with their consanguinity.

Amongst the landscapes there are always fine scenic renderings, in which the artist emphasizes the design and omits considerable detail. The colors are fresh, the atmosphere is implied effectively and the general mood is a restrained and exalted one. Mr. Aldro Hibbard is one contributor; Messrs. Frank Benson, Charles Woodbury and Stanley Woodward, others. The calm and splendor of twilight is the favorite time for most of them. D. A.

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Difference Shown In Dictatorship As Used by President

Has Consent of Governed, and Not Forced as in Other Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—Characterizing the free hand which has been granted President Roosevelt in matters of major national welfare as "an American dictatorship based on the consent of the governed," Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.) of New York declared in an address last night at the 150th anniversary dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati at the Park Lane Hotel that this was not a moment, however, to be confused with Hitlerism, Communism or their variants, and urged upon his listeners the defense of America's traditional free institutions against any influences which might aim to destroy them.

Touching on the inflationary powers just granted the President, Mr. Fish warned that while the West and the South would benefit, he looked with disfavor upon the President's taking any such action, since the workers in the factories and shops of the North and East were bound to suffer from the ultimately resulting devalution of the dollar and increase in the cost of living. He was much concerned, he said, "with what any substantial or long-continued inflation will do to the 50,000,000 consumers and 25,000,000 wage-earners in the North and East."

Explaining the form of "dictatorship" which the American people are now experiencing, Mr. Fish said:

"We have not changed our form of Government by temporarily, in this economic crisis, concentrating power in the hands of the President to wage war more effectively and more expeditiously on depression and unemployment. We have not set up a dictatorship based on force and violence and terror. Ours is an American dictatorship based on the consent of governed without any violation of individual liberty or human rights or freedom of speech or of the press."

The granting of power to the President to lay an arms embargo was opposed by Mr. Fish, because such an act would be opposed to America's traditional policy of neutrality as set up by George Washington.

Mount Holyoke Offers Courses in Hartford

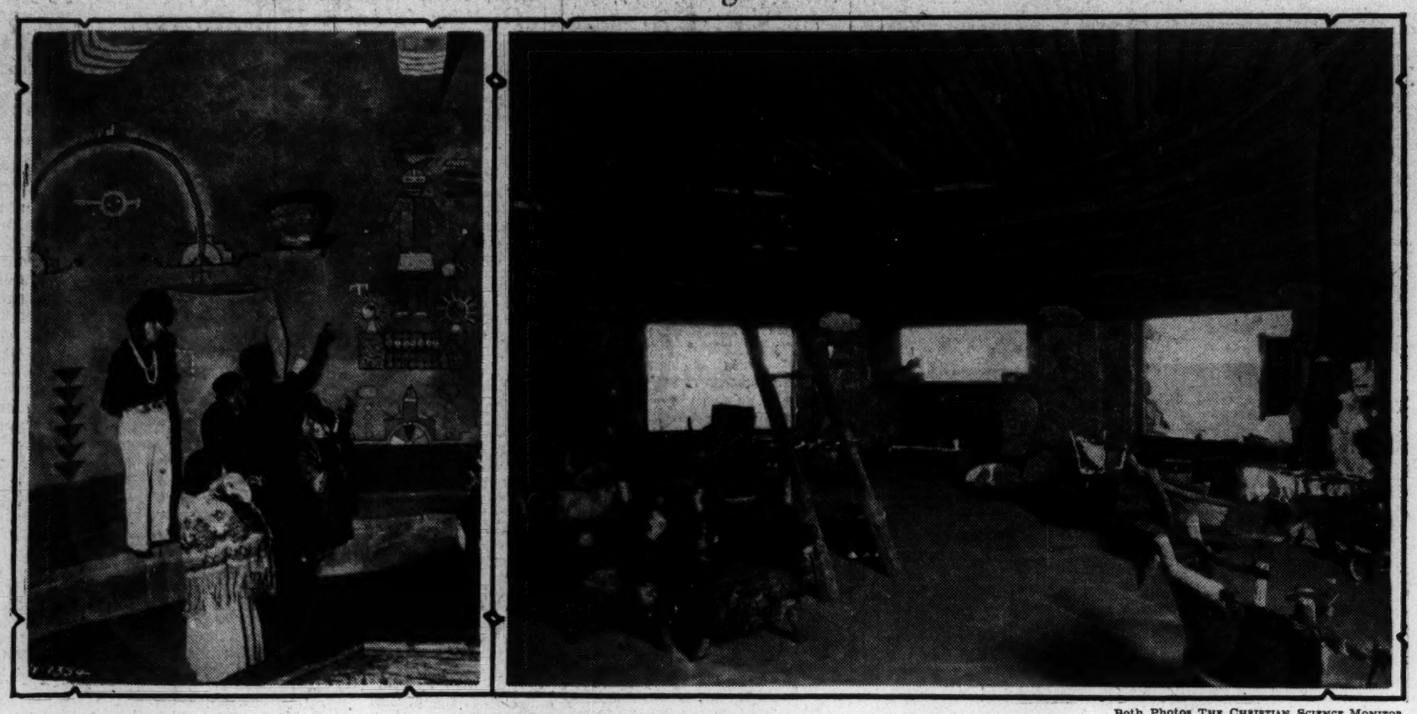
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—A plan to take the college to those who find themselves unable to come to the college is being worked out by Mount Holyoke College in collaboration with Trinity College and the Young Women's Christian Association of Hartford.

Plans are being made whereby members of the Mount Holyoke faculty will undertake to give to students fulfilling the entrance requirements of the college a full freshman year course. The classes will be held at the building of the Young Women's Christian Association in Hartford. At the close of this freshman year, students who have completed the work satisfactorily will be admitted to Mount Holyoke with sophomore rank.

The experiment is being organized through the coöperation of Miss Bess F. Graham, educational director of the Y. W. C. A., Mr. Irwin Buell, Director of Trinity College Extension Committee and Miss Harriett Newhall, executive secretary of the board of admission at Mount Holyoke. Information regarding this course may be obtained from either Miss Graham or Mr. Buell.

Reminders of a Civilization Long Before the White Man Came



REPRODUCED HOPI STRUCTURES IN GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Genuine Indian Pictographs, Centuries Old, and Reproductions of Strange Picture-Writings on Walls of the Indian Watchtower. Upper Right—The Kiva, a Reproduction of the Ancient Ceremonial Chambers of the Pueblo Indians.

Millikan to Address Wellesley Institute

The second annual New England Institute of International Relations, under auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, is to be held at Wellesley College from June 22 to July 1, it is announced. Outstanding among those who will take part in the public lectures and the study courses for enrolled students will be Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, who will lecture on "Science and Internationalism."

Other eminent authorities in the fields of education, economics, history, sociology and religion will present the problems of international relations from their own particular angle. Prominent among these will be Sidney B. Fay of Harvard, Robert A. Calhoun of Yale, Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow; Norman Thomas, as executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, and George H. Blakeslee, counsel to the American member of the Lytton Commission to Manchuria.

Last year's institute attracted many teachers, Christian association secretaries, club leaders, and others who are dealing directly with young people and who need help in establishing attitudes of international good will and understanding. Courses, open to enrolled persons only, will be varied and have been selected to give people facts which have a bearing on war and peace to show them what can be done to promote peace in a practical way; and to offer motives for undertaking peace education.

Governors to Address League of Women Voters

Two Governors, John G. Winant of New Hampshire, and Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, will present their views on "Uniform State Labor Laws" at the dinner conference on Tuesday evening, May 23, in connection with the thirteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Two luncheon meetings on the two days of the convention will provide opportunity for interchange of league experience. Miss Mary L. Bulkely of Hartford, Conn., regional director of the National League of Women Voters, will be a guest at the Tuesday luncheon.

Sunken Treasure in Dispute

NORFOLK, Va., May 13 (AP)—Differences between rival parties seeking to recover treasure from the sunken steamer Merida were referred today to a special agent of the Department of Justice for investigation. After a hearing today, Assistant District Attorney W. P. Boshmer said there was not sufficient information to enable him to say whether any federal action would be taken.

Millions Saved To the Farmer By Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

even be more than 1 per cent, but he can rewrite his mortgage for the amount the Federal Land Bank paid for the claim, thus obtaining a reduction in principal.

Even when mortgage holders do not choose to coöperate, farmers can apply for a new first mortgage loan, then can turn around and pay off the mortgage they owed to a non-coöperating holder.

Further direct relief is provided through a fund of $200,000,000 from which the Farm Loan Commissioner can lend sums up to $5000 at 5 per cent with which the farmer can redeem land which has already been sold under foreclosure, can satisfy other debtors, or can use for carrying on farm operations. The loans are on a very favorable basis, to run for 13 years with no principal payments in the first three years. Other funds, of $50,000,000, are provided for special improvement loans.

Hopes to Raise Prices

Thus broad financial relief is provided for almost any farmer in distress, whose land is of any value as security. By this means, the Administration hopes to lift and lighten the dread mortgage burden which oppresses the nation's agriculture, and produces such revolts as have recently been taking place widely.

And, tackling the other half of the problem, the Administration hopes to raise prices by production restriction agreements within commodity groups, and eventually by processing taxes to make up a fair price to the farmer. The aim is to elevate basic commodity prices to a parity with the average level in 1909-1914. The bill defines wheat, corn, cotton, oats, hogs, tobacco, rice, milk and milk products as basic commodities.

It is felt in Washington, however, that if prices continue the upswing which they have very recently registered, that parity may be achieved without operation of the bill. But by its provisions the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either to set quotas for production, sell or lease land to remove it from production. He may extend his marketing control to all farm products if they threaten competition with the defined list of basic commodities.

Still in Abeyance

These aspects of the bill, however, are still in abeyance, though group conferences are beginning, and extreme situations will speedily be rectified. No processing taxes, however, are anticipated in the near future, and if recovery continues, none at all.

But the President has the authority as in so many other current legislative instances, and he has the determination to use it "when, as, and if" necessary. As the door of wider opportunity opened for the farmer, relief was also made available to the urban distressed, President Roosevelt also signed the $500,000,000 unemployment relief bill.

Half this amount is to be direct relief to the states, which have exhausted their resources in emergency aid to distressed, and the remainder goes out on the basis of $1 of government help for every $3 the states can spend for relief. The R. F. C. supplies the $500,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt has made clear that the aggregate of new public works and the recovery program will mean a grand total of about $5,200,000,000 in expenditures, or somewhere in the neighborhood of one-quarter of the present outstanding national debt.

How Increase Originates

The new figure of $5,200,000,000 is 000,000 provided for improvement projects and public works an additional $1,900,000,000 for so-called "non-budget appropriations." The latter will include such items as the arrived at by adding to the $3,300,000,000 for direct federal relief, the funds to pay the immediate cost of farm and home mortgage relief, and the unexpended balance for self-liquidating enterprises of the R. F. C. The total sum would be spent in the next two years, Mr. Roosevelt indicated.

It was made manifest that the era of the "supplemental budget" has dawned, for the White House made known that the "regular budget" would almost certainly be brought into balance, while the additional capital expenditures and non-recurring appropriations would be segregated and bonded, with new taxes provided to meet the combined $220,000,000 interest and amortization charges on these items.

Under the public works "supplemental budget" program of $5,200,000,000, President Roosevelt indicated that certain river and harbor projects may be reinstated, as well as the naval construction outlays, all of which would be transferred from the cost of the regular budget. Slum clearance and bridge and highway construction are also included. The President may ask Congress for quicker power to exercise the right of eminent domain so as to push the construction work in urban areas.

Remarkable Progress Is Shown by Roosevelt Legislative Program

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The status of the Roosevelt emergency legislative program and other major bills as acted upon by Congress at the end of the ninth full week of the special session:

Bills enacted into law: Economy; beer; taxation; emergency banking relief; reforestation unemployment relief; farm relief-mortgage refinancing and inflation; Wagner-Lewis $500,000,000 direct unemployment relief.

Bills passed by both houses and in conference: Securities regulation; District of Columbia supply; Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Basin development; gasoline and electricity tax and postage reduction; third deficiency appropriations.

Bills passed by House and pending in Senate: Arms embargo; St. Lawrence power rights agreement; home mortgage refinancing; independent offices-economy-veterans' supply.

Bills passed by Senate, pending in House: Fletcher proposal to help insurance companies; Black 30-hour-week bill sidetracked in House pending White House action.

Bills in committees: Railroad reorganization-economy; Glass-Steagall banking reform.

Bills to be submitted to Congress: Public works-employment relief-industrial control; reciprocal tariff; federal supervision of petroleum production (probably).

Women Issue Handbook As Relief Work Guide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—A handbook on social work, containing the names and addresses of national agencies and a reading list has been issued by the National Women's Committee on Welfare and Relief Mobilization to inform individuals desiring to work for employment relief.

The pamphlet discusses programs of relief, coöperation between agencies which are privately supported and those financed by taxation, and needed legislation. And it indicates the wisdom of consulting existing social agencies before launching a new movement. Copies may be obtained without charge at the committee headquarters, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Nutting Heads Chapter Of Banking Institute

The Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking elected Mr. Robert F. Nutting, assistant treasurer of the Home Savings Bank and former president of the Bank Officers' Association, president at the annual meeting of the organization held in the Hotel Statler last night.

Mr. Nutting will head the local delegation to the national convention in Chicago next June. Nearly 100 members and guests of the association were present.

Gas Company Advances Taxes

As a result of an agreement between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the State Board of Tax Appeal the gas company will pay the city of Boston $1,000,000 in advance on the taxes of the company for 1933. This will be the first time in history that such a large amount has ever been paid in advance.

Harvard Mapping Massachusetts By An Aerial Survey

More Than 4500 Pictures Taken by Plane to Be Pieced Together

More than 4500 photographic prints of the State of Massachusetts are being pieced together at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration to form the first complete aerial survey of an entire state. The area surveyed is the largest ever covered in a single project, according to announcement from University Hall.

In conducting the survey, the institute employed a new five-lens super-camera weighing 104 pounds. The central lens takes a vertical photograph and the four other lenses take oblique photographs. All five simultaneous pictures are then assembled into one composite picture in the form of a Maltese cross.

The scale of the map is one to thirty thousand, which reduces the State of Massachusetts to a composite picture 33 feet long by 22 feet wide. On this same scale the Harvard Stadium is about three-eighths of an inch in length.

The camera is the result of 15 years' research and experimental work, with multiple lens photography. Maj. James W. Bagley of the Army Engineer Corps designed and built the first successful multiple lens camera using three lenses. This was subsequently developed into a four-lens camera, and finally into the present five-lens one used by the institute. It cost approximately $12,000 to construct. Watch makers took more than nine months to complete the camera because of the exactness and precision of measurement necessary.

Actual photography on the map project was done by Mr. Weld Arnold of the Geographical Institute. Lieut. James F. Philips of the United States Army piloted the plane. A total of 24 hours and 40 minutes flying time was devoted to the work in four days of actual flying.

Starting the first day from Boston the plane proceeded to the western edge of the State, flew from north to south, back and forth, across the State taking photographs at intervals of approximately one minute each which covered an area of about 15 miles. The plane flew at an altitude of 15,000 feet and covered an area of 8039 square miles.

The map was considered desirable at this time because of the need for an up-to-date record of new roads, town boundaries, reservoirs, ponds, and changes in terrain which do not appear on any of the existing maps. All photographs are the property of the institute but will be available when pieced together, for such purposes as forestry work, engineering projects, construction work, city planning and projects of public interest.

Fifth Division Veterans To Hold State Round-Up

The Massachusetts camp of the fifth division, veterans of the World War, will hold its second annual roundup on Saturday, May 27. The event will commemorate the sixteenth anniversary of the unit's first battle concentration on the western front in France and will include outfit reunions, sports and entertainment with a dinner in the evening at the Chamber of Commerce building.

More than 300 veterans from all parts of New England are expected to attend, Mr. Elmer S. Lipsett, president, said in announcing completion of plans for the anniversary. Mr. Peter P. Zion of Philadelphia, Penna., national president, will come to represent the national headquarters of the fifth division.

U. S. College Students Oppose War Enlistment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—Refusal to participate in any war of whatever character the United States may enter into is voiced by 39 per cent of the college students of the country who have thus far responded to the nation-wide peace poll being sponsored by the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, with headquarters here. Collaborating with the National Student Federation and the Brown University Daily Herald, the council will ultimately send the results of its poll to President Roosevelt and the Congress.

The report shows that 21,725 students have voted thus far, of whom 8415 were against all war, 6089 ready to fight in any war involving the United States, and 7221 willing to bear arms only in the event of invasion of this country.

Woodring Defends Reflation Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—An appeal to everyone to support President Roosevelt's campaign to increase employment and hasten the recovery of prosperity was made here by Mr. Harry Hines Woodring, Assistant United States Secretary of War, who told members of the City Business Club that this campaign is already bearing fruit in improved business.

"There should be no apprehension regarding the President's program for reflation," Mr. Woodring said. "He is simply being given sufficient authority to control the purchasing power of the dollar. We could not allow deflation to continue to a point that would mean the actual collapse of our entire economic and social structure. Further loss by the people of their farms, homes and life savings would have been followed by dangerous social disorders.

"On the other hand, it is not intended that the dollar be cheapened to the extent that confidence in the integrity of the Government's credit will be destroyed. President Roosevelt has said emphatically that what is planned is a raising of commodity prices to the point that will allow those who have borrowed money to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed, but not such a cheap dollar that they will be able to pay back less than they borrowed."

Masonic Council Elects North Carolina Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 13—Mr. J. Edward Allen of Warrenton was elected Grand Master of the Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees of the United States at the annual communication of the organization at the Masonic Temple here. Mr. Allen succeeded Mr. J. Ray Shute Jr. of Monroe, who had held the office during the past year.

Representatives from six states attended the meeting. The Grand Council was organized in 1931. Membership is confined to the higher degrees of Masonry and is by invitation only.

New York Life Grants Mortgage Suspensions

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP) — The New York Life Insurance Company announced today that it has directed the suspension of all mortgage foreclosure proceedings on owner-occupied farms throughout the United States.

The action was authorized yesterday by the firm's finance committee in anticipation of the signing of the farm mortgage bill by the President.

Watchtower in Grand Canyon Is Dedicated by Hopi Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

or the "Legend of the Chief's Young Son," that adorns a broad wall space in the base of the hollow shaft. So new it was, yet already the massive pile seemed mellowed by the slow drift of centuries. Day by day I watched visitors drawn and held as by nothing else that men have done at the Canyon in 30 years; and gained the happy impression that through the new-old eyes of the Watchtower, even the shallowest traveler was finding a truer and richer appreciation of that incredible earth-carving so gloriously spread beneath and about it.

Away to the east, beyond the Painted Desert, the chiefs and priest clans of the primitive Hopi Pueblos already were planning for this white man's undertaking a tribute never before accorded a building beyond the confines of their own rocky Mesas—consecration to usefulness and long life in a religious ceremony dating back through an unrecorded number of centuries.

The interest in the Watchtower of the neighboring Indians, and especially of the Hopis, is readily explained. Here is a re-formation, in the finest sense of the word, of mysterious structures built in the dim past, and probably during the period of their highest development, by the ancestors of the present-day Pueblo tribes. In parts of the Southwest, notably at Hovenweep, in the wild Four Corners country, where Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and New Mexico come together, and in an area spreading outward to Mesa Verde National Park and the Mancos River, isolation and the dry climate have preserved scores of prehistoric towers. The youngest is perhaps 700 years old. Many required an engineering skill that has not been exhibited by Pueblo builders for centuries.

Differ as to Purpose

Archæologists differ as to their purpose, and Indian legendry offers no help. To us they are another disturbing riddle of the veiled past, comparable in mystery to England's Stone Henge, the Round Towers of Ireland, the dolmans and cromlechs of Brittany; the curious shafts of Zimbabwe in Africa. But to the Hopis these towers are a notable achievement of their own forbears. Now that the white man has reincarnated them, in a spirit of unaccustomed reverence and understanding, and with the aid of Indian craftsmen, his work is entitled to honor at the hands of the tribe.

There are other reasons, too, why the Watchtower appeals to Hopi imagination. Its site, which we call Desert View, has long been an outstanding landmark for these People of the Mesas. They have another name for it—Kawinpi—and it stands both for what they consider the natural boundary of their desert domain, and as their symbol for the Grand Canyon. It is from the Grand Canyon that the Hopis claim their ancestors originally came, emerging to this world through the Sipapu, a mythical opening in the deepest depths of the gorge; and still, through the same great corridor, their spirits return to the underworld. For ages, living Hopis turned to the Canyon for essentials of life. From it, with infinite labor, came salt, and materials for artistic expression. Only last summer, Kabotie climbed down the crumbling Tanner Trail for a certain soft copper deposit he had located in an abandoned mine, carried it back to Hopiland and there, mixed with pinon gum, had it ground by an old man into the beautiful turquoise green used in the Tower's ceremonial paintings.

And again, who can say that in the days of the ancients, Hopi towers have not risen on Kawinpi itself? It is an interesting possibility, for within a stone's throw, and west and south along the rim, there are hundreds of prehistoric Pueblo ruins, mounded and tree-grown, that as yet have scarcely been touched by the archæologists' probing picks.

Many Indians—Navajos (Havas) Supais, Hopis—gravitated to Desert View for the dedication ceremony. For a part of that day, at least, Tower and kiva belonged to the Indians, and to them alone, for no white man may witness certain phases of the solemn ritual in the kiva. The ceremony itself was conducted by the Hopis of Chimopovi and Mishongnovi. In every detail the participants followed immemorial custom—with a single exception. The masks worn by the dancers on similar occasions on the Mesas were omitted. These masks, most sacred of all the ancient paraphernalia, may never be donned "in any foreign place."

Supply Measure Of $543,578,936 Is Passed by House

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The $543,578,936 independent offices supply bill that nearly halves present veteran costs and grants President Roosevelt extensive new powers to reduce government outlays today was passed by the House, 249 to 118, and sent to the Senate.

These powers would permit the President to retire civil service employees with 30 years of service, to modify or cancel any railroad, ocean or airmail contract, to furlough army and marine officers at half pay, to furlough government employees 90 days without pay and to reduce or suspend extra flight pay in the military services.

Consideration of the bill marked the first departure from Roosevelt recommendations when $8,000,000 was added over budget figures to maintain existing field offices of the veterans administration.

The total appropriated in the bill for the 1934 fiscal year compares with $1,024,286,041 for the current fiscal year.

The veterans' allotment is $493,988,000, as compared with the existing appropriation of $927,949,000 and with the $945,988,000 for veterans in the independent offices bill of the last Congress, which was vetoed by President Hoover.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee estimated the new presidential powers would permit Mr. Roosevelt to cut government expenditures by a maximum of $165,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Margaret Home Dunbar, London, Eng.
James R. Cook, Narberth, Penna.
Mrs. Lillian Reader, Greensburg, Ind.
Mrs. Nora May McGee, Greensburg, Ind.
Mrs. Edw. H. Wheeler, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. Doris Staples Whittier, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. L. G. Campbell, Seattle, Wash.
L. G. Campbell, Seattle, Wash.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.
Mrs. Benjamin H. Currier, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Elsa S. Lull, Lansdowne, Penna.
Joseph Ripak, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. G. F. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.
G. Frank Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Esther G. Barnes, Damariscotta, Maine.
Mrs. Dora B. Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Anna V. Baxter, Rowayton, Conn.
Mrs. Rose Graves, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss Marion M. Graves, Battle Creek, Mich.

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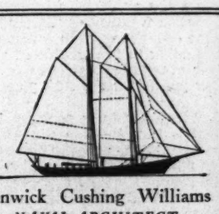

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New York Gains As Schumacher Bests Pirates

Braves, Reds and Phillies Also Win National Games

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	6	.714
New York	13	8	.619
St. Louis	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Chicago	10	12	.455
Brooklyn	9	11	.450
Boston	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

Results May 12

Boston 4, St. Louis 3 (11 innings).
New York 11, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 4.

Hal Schumacher pitched good baseball yesterday and the New York Giants beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 11 to 3. The victory put the Giants just two games behind the leading Pirates in the National League standing. In back of Schumacher's pitching the New Yorkers made 14 hits, including a home run by Ryan with two on in the fourth. Sam Leslie led the attack with three out of four, one a double.

The New York right-hander held the Pirates to eight scattered singles and was never in much trouble. Bill Swift started for Pittsburgh, but was driven out in the fifth inning after yielding eight safeties. Chagnon and Smith, who finished, were also hit hard.

Boston came from behind yesterday to even the series with the St. Louis Cardinals, winning 4 to 3. The game went 11 innings. For five innings Jim Mooney pitched shutout ball for the Cards and the Braves were badly outclassed. The Tribe made three errors during this time. In the sixth, however, the tide turned, and in the seventh the score was tied. The Cardinals put across one big run in their half of the ninth, but Wally Berger's homer after two were out in the last half, put the Braves back in the running. A double by Berger and Schulmerich's single sent in the winning run in the eleventh. Brandt went the route for the Braves.

Bob Smith and the Cincinnati Reds spoiled Brooklyn's Golden Jubilee celebration at Ebbets Feld yesterday by winning 7 to 3. The game marked the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of baseball in Brooklyn.

The Reds clinched the game in the first inning by a six-run assault on Walter Beck and Fred Heimach. Beck filled the bases with two walks and a bunt, and then Hafey hit a homer. Before Heimach could retire the side, two more runs were in. Smith was touched for 11 hits during nine innings, but he just coasted along after that six-run first. Cincinnati's seventh run was George Grantham's homer in the ninth. Cuccinello drove out a triple and homer for the Dodgers.

A late rally gave Philadelphia an 8-to-4 victory over Chicago yesterday. The Phillies pounded Pat Malone for three runs in the seventh and put across four more in the eighth while Nelson and Richmond were working for the Cubs. Gabby Hartnett hit his sixth homer of the season for Chicago in the second to give Malone a three-run lead, but the big right-hander could not hold this advantage. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	x	11	14	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	3

Batteries — Schumacher and Mancuso; Swift, Chagnon, Smith and Finney. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Klem and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

At Boston

Inn'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Mooney, Dean and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—2h. 8m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Smith and Lombardi; Beck, Heimach and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 55m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	x	8	10	1
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	12	3

Batteries — Berly, Collins, Liska and Davis; Malone, Nelson, Richmond and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher — Nelson. Umpires — Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 13m.

Wolverines Win Light Hitting Big Ten Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 13—With Arthur P. Patchin '35 holding the Buckeyes to four hits, two of which came in the first inning, the University of Michigan nine defeated Ohio State University in a Big Ten baseball game here yesterday afternoon, 4 to 2.

Ohio scored twice in the first inning and then was held to two hits during the remainder of the game. The Wolverines also scored two runs in each of the first two innings and then failed to offer much of an attack for the next six. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	6	0
Ohio State	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Patchin and Diffey; Blue and Sharp.

College Baseball Results

Bates 7, Maine 6.
Boston C. 7, Georgetown 0.
Colby 5, Bowdoin 2.
Conn. State 12, Trinity 4.
Ithaca 13, E. Stroudsburg T. 3.
Luther 3, Michigan Normal 1.
Mass. State 14, Springfield 4.
Michigan 4, Ohio State 2.
Montclair T. 4, Columbia T. 2.
Oklahoma A. & M. 5, Oklahoma 3.
Princeton 15, Williams 2.
St. Michael's 6, New Hampshire 4.
Swarthmore 7, Union 1.
Temple 3, Villanova 2.
Trenton S. T. 9, Wagner 2.
Wisconsin 8, DeKalb T. 6.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Milwaukee	12	6	.667
Columbus	11	9	.550
Toledo	12	10	.545
Minneapolis	11	10	.524
Indianapolis	9	10	.474
Louisville	10	12	.455
St. Paul	10	12	.455
Kansas City	9	15	.375

Results May 12

St. Paul 14, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee at Kansas City (rain).

College Track Results

Amherst 85½, Williams 49½.
Holy Cross 72, Boston C. 63.
Nebraska 95, Minnesota 36.
Purdue 95, De Pauw 31.
St. Olaf 74, Gustavus Adolphus 56.

Cuban Netmen Win Davis Cup Doubles

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 13 (AP)—Cuba, in an underdog role, upset the favored Canadians in their doubles match in the North American zone Davis Cup series yesterday, with Capt. Ricardo Morales, Cuban ace, starring in a great uphill victory, 4—6, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4, 10—8.

Teaming with Arturo Randin, fourth ranking Cuban player, Morales's net play, placements and powerful service were the main factors in the unexpected triumph over Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, top ranking Canadians.

Time and again, Morales rushed to the net for kills that brought applause from the gallery, while his brilliant recoveries helped turn the tide that seemingly had set in strongly for the Canadians.

Needing only a doubles victory to clinch the series, the Canadians started with a fast pace and took the first set, 6—4, and the second, 6—0. Randin, showing some unsteadiness under fire, was weak in his returns, enabling the Canadians to come in for points on terrific smashes close to the net.

Randin steadied in the third set, and as Morales continued his fine play, the Cubans showed a marked superiority over their Canadian rivals. Wright and Rainville were constantly hitting outside and into the net.

The victory came to the Cubans after two defeats in the singles matches and still left them with their backs to the wall. Canada needs a victory in one of the singles today to take the series and win the right to meet the United States in the zone final.

Wright is pitted against Lorenzo Nodarse, and Gilbert Nunns of Canada will meet Captain Morales in the last singles matches. Previously, Wright had defeated Morales and Nunns easily scored over Nodarse.

South Carolina Undefeated

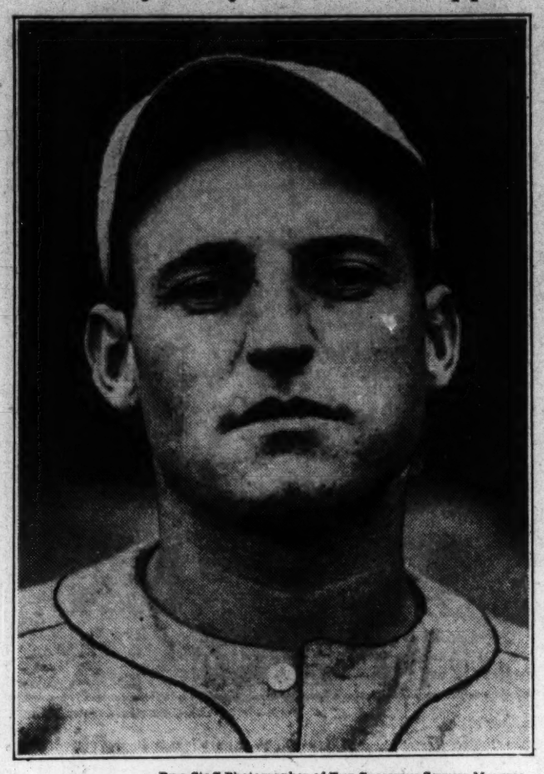
RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—North Carolina's fall from the ranks of the undefeated left South Carolina the only Southern Conference baseball team with a perfect score in the league standing. The Gamecocks, their league schedule completed, were assured of a statistical advantage, with three victories and no defeats, but Carolina State's Wolfpack, with eight victories in nine starts, had a more impressive record. Close on the heels of the Wolfpack came Carolina's Tarheels, defeated but once in eight games, while Duke's Blue Devils, with a lone reverse to mar their record, remained in the thick of the fight.

Hungarian Foils Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — The men's foils fencing championship of Hungary for 1933 has been won by M. Hatz, with H. Bay second and S. Meszlay third.

Well May They Call Him 'Pepper'



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHN L. "PEPPER" MARTIN
St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

Big Six Plan to Ease Burden on Athletes

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—A proposal to ease the scholastic loads on varsity athletes will be presented to the Big Six Conference athletic directors and faculty representatives at their meeting in Lincoln, Neb., May 19.

Present conference rules provide an athlete enrolled in arts and science must have passed 27 hours of class work for two preceding semesters and be enrolled for 12 hours' work during a semester of competition to be eligible.

Athletes in engineering and architecture must have passed 30 hours and law student-athletes 28.

The University of Kansas senate-faculty committee on intercollegiate sports, has voted to recommend the following to the conference:

"Students in the college would be required to pass only 22 hours for the previous semesters, with a 'C' average in their work, and be enrolled in only 10 hours during their semester of competition. The engineering school requirement would drop to 25 and the law school to 23."

Committee members said the plan was substantially the same as the one recently proposed by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, tending to do away with discrimination against athletes, many of whom are self-supporting and cannot carry a maximum college course.

Dr. F. C. Allen, Kansas Athletic Director, said "the present plan for sports eligibility in the Big Six is a discrimination against athletes. What we are after is a plan that will stand for all students, both competitive and noncompetitive."

British Sports Letter

"Cinder Shifting" in 1933

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

A NEW centralization of control, a revision of the team scoring system, an entirely new arrangement for the deciding of the individual championship and—last but not least—"clutch starts" are reforms which herald the dawn of a new season in British dirt-track motorcycle racing. The prophets declared that this particular sport would not last, when it was introduced here some five years ago; but the prophets were wrong, and "cinder shifting" has become a staple feature of the summer sporting program in Britain.

At first there was something remote and, from the spectators' point of view, impersonal about the exhibition challenge rides of the reckless speed kings, but, as public interest increased, the speedways, which sprang into existence in various parts of the country, tricked out their representatives in colors and instituted regular league competitions in which "fans" could indulge a local partisanship. The spectacle of iron-jawed, begoggled riders throwing clouds of cinders high over the safety fence as they "broadside" on one leg round acute bends, with exhausts roaring fiercely, has "pulled" the public to a degree that fulfills the dreams of the most optimistic pioneers.

The sport originated in Australia, and the first riders of note in Britain were imported aces from "Down Under" who knew the tricks of the trade. For a while they had the center of the stage; then native cyclists joined in and took so well to the new game that before long they were challenging the best Australians for supremacy. Hence the international "test" matches which are now the big feature of each season—there will be five in 1933—and the individual championship. The numerous specialist writers who "cover" the game have abundant "copy" in the course of a season, for there are nowadays test matches, a national championship, league and cup tournaments, a wealth of romantic-sounding trophies, and individual money matches.

Thrill in a Close and Fast Race

There are, perhaps, two main reasons why dirt-track racing has become a prominent part of the nation's amusement. One is the obvious thrill of a close and fast race, reënforced by the anticipatory excitement of spectacular and usually harmless spills; the other is the fact that so many people, of all classes, own motor vehicles that every race is for them a revelation of mechanical attainment and driving technique. Competition, among individuals and teams, has become very intense, but betting is rigidly excluded, and although racing through cinders is aptly described as a dirty game, it ranks highly among the cleanest sports of the world.

In the past, the Auto-Cycle Union has controlled the racing side of the sport, while the National Speedway Association has attended to the business interests of those concerned. In actual practice, however, it has been found more and more difficult to separate these two aspects of the sport, and it is felt by both organizations that the time has come to merge these interests. So we have the new Speedway Racing Control Board, a governing body, composed of Maj. R. C. Vernon Brook, chairman; the Rev. E. P. Greenhill, Prof. A. M. Low, chairman of the A.-C. U., and B. Marians. Cecil Smith, ex-secretary of the National Speedway Association, which represented the promoters, has been appointed manager to this board.

The problem of getting riders away to an even start in a race has been a baffling one, and the "fans" will be glad to learn that "clutch" starts will be made in all official competitions during the forthcoming season. The new scheme, under which racers, with engines running, let in their clutches on the word "Go!" will, it is felt, eliminate those false starts which became so wearisome last year. The persistence of the difficulty in guaranteeing fair "flying" starts was undoubtedly doing considerable harm to the sport.

New Method of Scoring

The old method of scoring in team matches by awarding three points to the winner of a race, two to the second and one to the third has been abandoned. "With the development of the team spirit"—to quote a phrase from an official announcement on the subject—it became apparent that from time to time riders followed a policy of "safety first," aiming to fill the two inferior places and so equal the points-earning performance of the winner without actually going to the trouble of racing against him. After a careful consideration of many systems of scoring, it has been decided, for 1933, to award four points for the first place, two for second and one for third.

So far as the 1933 British individual championship is concerned, any rider whose form convinces the authorities that he is a worthy contender will be allowed to challenge the champion, and the holder will have either to accept the challenge or to relinquish the title. Challenges will not be permitted more frequently than approximately once a month; but it does not follow, of course, that championship matches will take place as frequently as that. An innovation is that the champion, apart from holding the championship trophy, receiving a replica "for keeps" and taking a money prize, will be paid a bonus of £5 per week while he holds the title.

Thus the stage is ready for the curtain to rise on the season of 1933. It has been said that every sporting entertainment has its own particular type of audience, and to a great extent this has become true of dirt-track racing. The enthusiasts on the bleachers feature the motorcycle. And they bring their ladies on the pillion seat. Among the younger generation there is observable a degree of hero worship that must be very gratifying to the stars. One has often seen eager lads, whose mounts are a tribute to the longevity of the motorcycle, hurrying away triumphantly from the throng round the competitors' inclosure, proudly bearing autograph books, in which the signature of a high-speed celebrity has been supplemented by his fingerprints, done in oils. These people are deeply immersed in the lore and growing traditions of their sport, and most of them could doubtless tell you, without hesitation, that the leading events of 1932 were won as follows:

England-Australia	England, 3 matches to 2
Team championship, first series	Stamford Bridge
Team championship, second series	Wembley
Individual championship	Eric Langton
London team championship	Wembley
England-The Rest	England, 58 points to 36

Idle Yankees Return To Lead in American

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	15	9	.625
Chicago	13	9	.591
Washington	14	10	.583
Philadelphia	10	11	.476
Detroit	10	13	.435
St. Louis	9	16	.360
Boston	6	15	.286

Results May 12

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 3.
Other games postponed.

The idle New York Yankees coasted back into first place in the American League baseball race yesterday when the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Cleveland Indians, 7 to 3. The Yanks have played two games less than the Indians.

The Athletics jumped on Wes Ferrell in the ninth inning with a rally that netted five runs. For eight innings Ferrell and Mahaffey had staged a pitchers' battle with the former having the edge. Going into the ninth the A's needed one run to tie, but the rally they started continued until five runs had crossed the plate. Two errors also figured in the rally. Cramer and Johnson each made three hits for the winners. The score by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	7	11	1
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	2

Batteries—Mahaffey, Grove and Cochrane; Ferrell, Connally and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 43m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	17	8	.680
Baltimore	17	12	.586
Toronto	16	12	.571
Montreal	14	11	.560
Rochester	13	12	.520
Jersey City	10	14	.417
Albany	10	15	.400
Buffalo	6	19	.240

Results May 12

Newark 17, Buffalo 8.
Jersey City 5, Montreal 0.
Montreal 4, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 1.
Albany at Toronto (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	22	15	.595
Hollywood	22	15	.595
Los Angeles	21	15	.583
Portland	19	16	.543
Oakland	19	17	.528
Missions	18	19	.486
San Francisco	13	25	.342
Seattle	10	22	.313

Results May 12

Missions 4, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 9, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 3, Oakland 1.
Portland 9, Hollywood 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	21	9	.700
New Orleans	22	11	.667
Birmingham	19	11	.633
Nashville	14	14	.500
Atlanta	14	15	.483
Chattanooga	12	16	.429
Knoxville	7	19	.269
Little Rock	7	21	.250

Results May 12

Nashville 5, Atlanta 3.
Knoxville 9, Chattanooga 6.
Little Rock 1, Birmingham 0.
New Orleans 9, Memphis 5.

College Tennis Results

C. C. N. Y. 7, Fordham 2.
Harvard 7, M. I. T. 2.
Manhattan 6, St. Peter's 3.
Northwestern 10, Chicago 7.
Penn. State 8, Lehigh 4.
Springfield 8, N. Y. Teachers 1.
Swarthmore 5, Haverford 1.
Trinity 9, Conn. State 0.
Union 6, Boston 3.
Vermont 3, Middlebury 3.
Yale 8, Columbia 1.

College Golf Results

DePaul 16, Chicago 2.
Fordham 6, Rutgers 0.
Lehigh 7, Delaware 2.
Manhattan 3, St. Thomas 3.
Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Yale 7, Williams 2.

College Lacrosse Result

Johns Hopkins 13, St. John's 1.

Cardinals Show Strength Since Trip Into East

Martin Starring at Third Base—Durocher Steadies Infield

After starting the National League season playing second-division baseball in the West, the St. Louis Cardinals came into the East May 2 and since that day have gradually climbed until now they are in third place, close on the heels of the New York Giants. The Cardinals have a hustling ball club and the best pitching staff in the senior circuit, two reasons why they are placed in a six-club battle for the pennant.

For pitchers, Manager Charles E. "Gabby" Street has three smart left-handers in Bill Hallahan, Bill Walker and Jim Mooney. Walker and Mooney were with the Giants last year, but came to St. Louis during the wholesale trading season. James "Tex" Carleton, Dizzy Dean and Sylvester Johnson are three righthanders who have been pitching good ball regularly. All three were with the Cards in 1932. Jess Haines, the veteran right-hander, is doing relief work. Dazzy Vance, former Brooklyn star, is also available, but his work so far has not been impressive.

With any kind of support this staff should carry the Cards along to a pennant, Manager Street's only trouble so far is giving them all enough work. Behind the bat the Cardinals have one of the best receivers in the majors in Jimmy Wilson. Bob O'Farrell, former Giant, can step in when needed.

The loss of Charlie Gelbert and the inability of Rogers Hornsby to play regularly have caused Manager Street to do much experimenting with his infield. Recently the Cardinals traded with Cincinnati and secured the brilliant Leo Durocher. This young man, although a weak hitter, is a hustler in the short field and has properly balanced the Cardinal infield. Frankie Frisch is on second and Jimmy Collins on first.

On third base is the fast "Pepper" Martin, who is just beginning to reach the form he displayed in the 1931 World Series against the Athletics. Martin is certain to stay on third, for he plays the bag like a veteran, has a good arm and knows how to use it. He is hitting the ball hard and often.

It was hoped that Hornsby could step in at second base regularly. However he has slowed up a great deal in the past year and Manager Street has been forced to keep him on the bench. He is the same old Hornsby at bat, but in the field he has changed.

Pat Crawford, a hard-hitting first-baseman from Columbus, and Gordon Slade, who came to the Cardinals from Brooklyn along with Vance, are infield reserves.

At the present time, the regular Cardinal outfield has George Watkins in right, Ethan Allen in center and Joe Medwick in left. Watkins is well known to St. Louis fans, Allen, at one time considered the fastest man in the National League, was with the Giants last season. Medwick is the youngster of the trio. He had a sensational year with Houston in the Texas League in 1932 before the Cardinals took him, and has apparently made the grade in left field. Medwick is the Pepper Martin type of player, always giving the very best he has.

Estel Crabtree and Ernest Orsatti are two experienced outfielders who may take regular positions at any time. The former wore a Cincinnati uniform in 1932, showing much promise as a fielder and batter. Orsatti is a veteran.

In brief, the Cardinals will depend mostly upon their pitching staff and all-round hustle to bring a pennant to Sportsman's Park. Experience and youth have been woven together until now the Cardinals are powerful. The addition of Durocher has steadied the infield, while Medwick's playing gives the club a better outfield. And don't forget one of the smartest managers in the game is Gabby Street.

Red Sox Buy Pipgras, Werber

General Manager Eddie Collins further strengthened his Boston Red Sox yesterday by purchasing George Pipgras and Bill Werber from the New York Yankees in a straight cash deal. The exact sum of money turned over to the Yankee management was not announced, but it was undoubtedly a considerable amount. Pipgras is a veteran right-handed pitcher and has been a Yankee regular since 1927. Last season he won 16 games and lost nine. Werber, who is a shortstop, spent most of 1932 with Buffalo in the International League and was a sensation during the Yankee training trip this spring. The Red Sox have also released Tom Winsett, outfielder, on option to Montreal of the International League.

Coaches to Meet

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—A call for an informal meeting of the American Football Coaches' Association during the exposition at Chicago, Aug. 21, 22 and 23, was issued today by Dan. E. McGugin of Vanderbilt University, the president. Such a meeting was held in Los Angeles during the Olympic Games last summer and was so successful it was decided to continue the practice this year. A special committee consisting of Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, Northwestern athletic director, and Dick Hanley, Northwestern coach, Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy of Chicago and Coach Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, has been named to handle the plans for the meeting.

Sarazen Leads Guilford 6 Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 13—Gene Sarazen, open golf champion of the United States and Great Britain, today led Jesse P. Guilford, United States amateur champion in 1921, by 6 up in an exhibition match with 18 holes more to play. Sarazen's machine-like play yesterday over the Manchester Country Club course gave him a par-breaking 72. Sarazen led by 5 up at the turn. The time for the match, 1h. 54m., kept the gallery moving swiftly. Guilford's 78 was four over regulation figures for the course.

Hockey Owners Meet

National Hockey League team owners met with Charles F. Adams, owner of the Boston Bruins, at the University Club yesterday in an informal gathering to discuss plans before the annual meeting in New York today. Mr. Adams refused to go to New York so the owners came here previous to the regular meeting.

Tourists in Another Draw

OXFORD, Eng., May 13 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team and Oxford University yesterday concluded their match with a draw, West Indies not having completed its second innings. Rain delayed the play Thursday. The scores were: Oxford 189 and 287 for seven declared; West Indies 191 and 150 for four.

College Ping-Pong Result

Northwestern 10, Chicago 7.

Issues Arise as Tariff Holiday Is Adopted

(Continued from Page 1)

position which is tending to force Germany away from gold.

The present cover of the Reichsbank issues is less than 10 per cent, as compared with the more than 28 per cent when Chancellor Adolf Hitler took office. Moreover, the export balance is shrinking considerably below the minimum figure estimated as sufficient to permit service, even in small amounts, on obligations not frozen in Germany.

The German position is thus recognized economically, financially and politically as one of the most vital points in the solution of the world's present problem. Diplomatists here point out that it is impossible to separate economic and disarmament policies from domestic implications in the Fascist régime in Germany. How wide these repercussions may be is indicated in the Fascists' action in Danzig where the National Socialists seized the headquarters of the Socialist trade unions, bringing about a situation described as requiring much international patience.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at a Conservative meeting in London last night appraised the situation by saying that "in international politics our problems been made infinitely harder by the startling changes in Germany which have filled every foreign office with anxiety as to what the future may hold."

The ramifications of this German foreign policy are expected to be enunciated before the Reichstag which Herr Hitler has unexpectedly called to hear the Government declaration next week. Conservative British opinion hopes that Herr Hitler's pronouncements will not be so vigorously phrased for domestic consumption as to introduce new factors of uncertainty in a situation already highly strained.

Meanwhile the position of the United States has been carefully scanned here since it was known that President Roosevelt would be unable to obtain dictatorial powers to deal with war debts. Britain is keenly conscious of the tremendous effort that Mr. Roosevelt is making to solve the problems on an international basis.

However, it is pointed out, all the powers he has been granted by Congress are essentially of a nationalistic character, which, if fully exercised, might tend to draw the United States further from international concessions. Hope is expressed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt may be able to realize such ideals as Anglo-American coöperation, which is considered here as the necessary basis for lifting the world out of the slough of economic despondency.

The truce was made effective by the following resolution, which was unanimously approved:

The governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the United States, France, Italy, Japan and Norway, represented on the organizing committee for the monetary and economic conference, convinced that it is essential for successful conclusion of the conference that measures of all kinds which at the present misdirect and paralyze international trade be not intensified pending an opportunity for the conference to deal effectively with the problems created thereby, recognize the urgency of adopting at the beginning of the conference a tariff truce, the provisions of which shall be laid down by common agreement.

The said governments being further convinced that immediate action is of great importance, themselves agree and strongly urge all other governments participating in the conference to agree that they will not, before June 12, nor during the proceedings of the conference, adopt any new initiatives which might increase the many varieties of difficulties now arresting international commerce, subject to the proviso that they retain the right to withdraw from this agreement at any time after July 31, 1933, on giving one month's previous notice to the conference.

One of the main motives which brings the governments together in the conference is to surmount the obstacles to international trade above referred to, and the said governments therefore urge all other governments represented at the conference to act in conformity with the spirit of this objective.

In order to make his position definite, Mr. Davis made a personal statement which was unanimously adopted. It follows:

It is my understanding that in accepting the tariff truce none of the governments thereby bind themselves in advance to accept an interpretation which any other government may place upon any reservations which it has made or as regards any changes which any government may make under the reserves contained in the reference to Part 1 B, Subsection 2, of the draft annotated agenda of the preparatory commission of the monetary and economic conference.

The resolution is a declaration of the general purpose and intention and it rests with each government to act fairly in accord with its spirit.

Canadian Mines to Open If Silver Base Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mine owners in many parts of British Columbia are preparing to recommence operations after a long period of idleness, if silver is monetized as a result of present conferences between the nations. If silver prices were pegged, even at 50 cents, many mines could operate in this Province and smelting operations could be largely increased.

In the hope that the United States will arrange to reduce its lumber tariff, through agreement with Canada, many sawmills have reopened already, giving British Columbia a more hopeful outlook on conditions this year than in any spring since the commencement of the trade recession.

Consolidated Film Industries

Consolidated Film Industries reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $285,400 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the $2 preferred stock, to 12 cents a share on the 524,973 shares of common, compared with $294,152, or 17 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Government Is Now Custodian Of Washington Headquarters

House at Morristown, N. J., Where General Was Quartered During Winter of 1779-80 Becomes Part of National Park System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 12—The headquarters of Gen. George Washington and his army here during the winter of 1779-80 has been added to the national park system of the United States by the stockholders of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

The offer of the property to the Government was contained in a bill presented at the Congressional "lame duck" session early this year, in which the gift was described as comprising the headquarters building, Jockey Hollow Park, where Washington's troops were quartered, and Fort Nonsense, which was "maintained by the Continental soldiers as one of the defenses of Morristown during the Revolutionary War."

After passing both House and Senate, the bill received President Hoover's signature on March 2. Approval by the State of New Jersey, which had an interest in the property, was made on March 13.

The bill passed by Congress for the acceptance of the gift provides for the continuation of Mrs. Willard W. Cutler as curator of the headquarters, as well as for the retention of the other employees, their status being merely changed to that of civil service employees. The trustees are to remain in an advisory capacity to the national park service.

Long Mecca for Visitors

The town of Morristown, because of its Revolutionary relics, has long been the Mecca for visitors from many parts of the country, it being estimated that Washington's headquarters has been visited by more than 20,000 persons a year, and that during the bicentennial year more than 1000 persons inspected the historic building on each of several Sundays.

Washington's headquarters, which was built by Col. Jacob Ford Jr., in 1772, was sold by the Ford family in 1874 to the Washington Association of New Jersey, which purchased the building to perpetuate it, with the financial aid of the State, as a public museum. Fort Nonsense was deeded to the town by the late Mr. Francis E. Woodruff, who also provided $50,000 for the maintenance of the property and for its conversion into a park.

The Jockey Hollow tract, a traditional source of water supply for the district, was acquired by the town in 1924, when the water system passed into municipal ownership, and by Mr. Lloyd W. Smith, of Florham Park, who has bought 745 acres of the 1000-acre tract in the last few years. All of this property is included in the gift to the Federal Government.

Old Furniture There

Some of the original furniture used by Washington during his stay at the Ford House may still be seen there. His study contains the desk on which he wrote his army orders, his dispatch table, which he carried with him throughout the war, and other items. The kitchen of the house is just as it was during the severe winter of 1779-80 when the General, Mrs. Washington and the official family gathered around the great fireplace.

That winter was said to have been "the most severe" ever recorded, and it was from the Ford House that a letter was written by Washington on Jan. 8, 1780, in which he said:

"The present situation of the army in respect to provisions is the most distressing of any we have experienced since the beginning of the war. They have alternately been without bread or meat the whole time, with very scant allowance of either and frequently destitute of each. But they are now reduced to an extremity no longer to be supported."

Besides the furniture, the house contains much Washingtoniana, including the original commission as Commander-in-Chief signed by John Hancock, an original portrait by Stuart, many letters written by Washington at Morristown, a suit of clothes, sword and buckle worn by Washington at his inauguration as President, an original copy of the Houdon bust of Washington, a mirror and lowboy used by Martha Washington and many other things.

Sheltered Famous Guests

It has been said that under the roof of Washington's headquarters here there "have gathered more characters known to the military history of our Revolution than under any other roof in America." Among these were General Schuyler, Gen. Nathanael Greene, quartermaster-general of the army, and Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hamilton, who was then Washington's aide, although hardly more than 20 years old. It was in Morristown at the Dr. Jabez Campfield House, now a museum owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution and used as a chapter house, that Hamilton met and courted Betty Schuyler.

In Jockey Hollow may still be seen Leddell's mill and mill dam, which were used to grind meal for the army and which continued to give service for 125 years after the army left here. The Speedwell Iron Works building, where Stephen Vail and S. F. B. Morse perfected and tested the telegraph instrument and which contributed supplies to the Continental Army, is also still standing.

Other historic buildings are the old Kemble House, which served as headquarters for Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, and the home of Tempe Wicke, where this resourceful miss succeeded in secreting her favorite horse in her bedroom for three days to prevent its seizure by the soldiers.

Carloadings Outlook

NEW YORK, May 12—On the basis of figures reported to date, carloadings for the week ended May 6 are expected to run about even with those of the like week last year, and show a slight decline from the previous week. Loadings of the first 13 carriers to report totaled 202,054 cars compared with 208,330 in the preceding week and 201,840 last year.

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Jellico Coal Co.

Incorporated

Main 410 ATLANTA

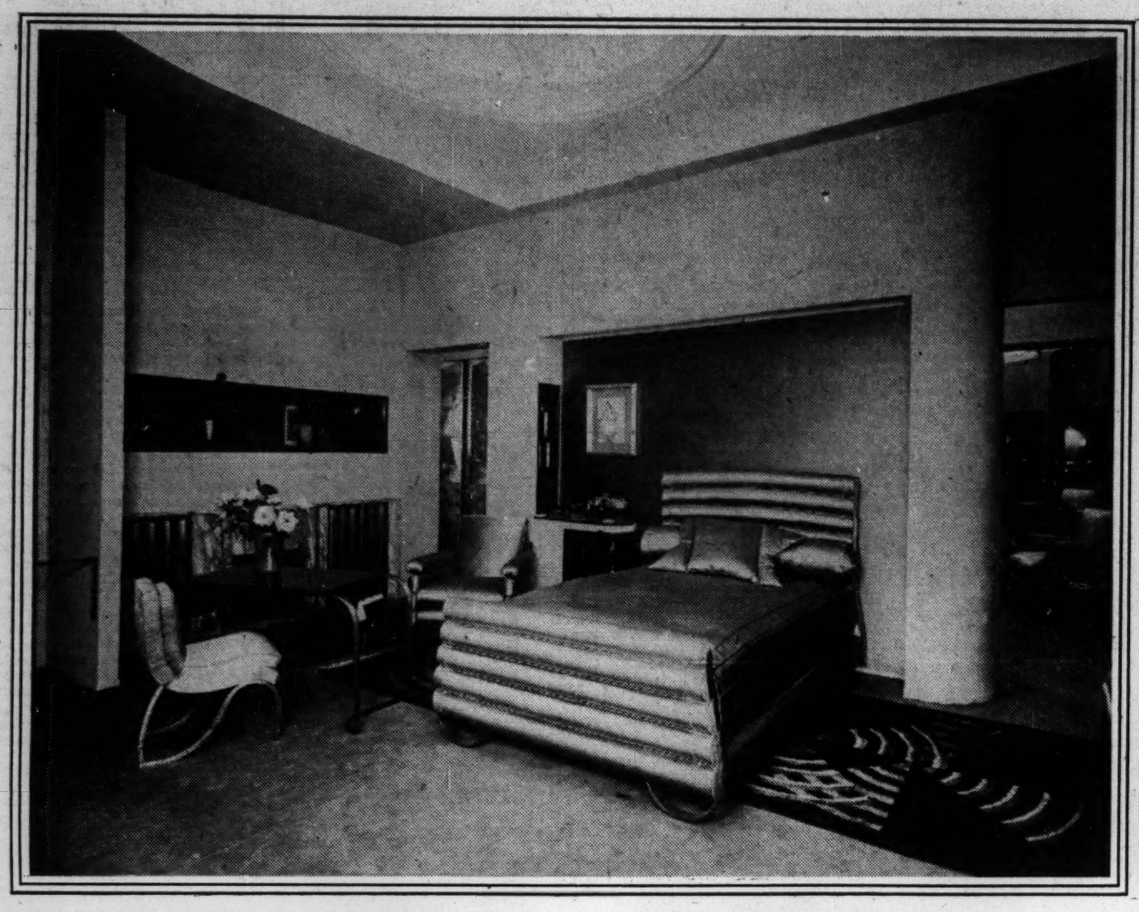
The Editor's Puzzle

94

"Gasoline has been taxed one cent by the Government in the hope that the tax would be absorbed by the company, but has been passed along to the consumer," said the Senator. "I believe that I [illegible] of my people when I rise to my feet to denounce it."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Interior Decoration and Antiques



By Chevojon—The Christian Science Monitor

At the left is a modern French bedroom in grays and rose by Eugene Printz at the Château de Gros-Bois. Rose satin is used for the covering of the armchair and of the bed, which has a frame of yellow metal which continues in curves to the floor. The extension table has a top of kekwood and a frame of polished copper. The fireplace in pink marble is flanked by two radiator fronts which have movable panels of hammered copper. A similar material is used for the pair of doors, giving them the effect of a screen.

At the right is a room of a wholly different character—entirely in the Louis XVI manner. This setting utilizes this eighteenth-century style in its strictest essentials, avoiding many of the details and excesses which so often prevent the greatest enjoyment of interiors of this type. This purity, as Parisians term it, is a recent conception of decorators who have apparently been influenced by the simplification which characterizes the best of contemporary practice.

Factories Seek Studios' Aid

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

FRESH evidence of the increasing interest of Americans in the contemporary styles in furniture is shown by the recent design competition sponsored by the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association. Their ultimate purpose was, of course, to stimulate the demand for the particular sort of wood with which they are concerned. In doing so they have apparently taken a far-visioned course which has given an important new incentive to designers throughout the United States and Canada.

From that extensive field 362 competitors entered their conceptions of forms which should, they believed, be qualified for acceptance as examples of an American Style. The whole project and its results were timed to culminate with the first opening weeks of the great Century of Progress exposition which begins soon in Chicago and where numerous manufacturers will display the prize-winning designs in actual substance.

A Native Wood of Varied Beauty

It seems that American walnut has so many different aspects as the material is selected and prepared for use that more than twenty types of veneer are available. A large portion of these have richly figured surfaces in which the grains of the wood are by nature twisted and interwoven and grouped, producing highly attractive and greatly varied tones. These qualities its promoters believe make it the outstanding American cabinet wood.

While walnut has been given the major place as a material throughout this contest, numerous tropical veneers have been introduced to secure desired artistic effects of contrasts in colors or grains. Metals, too, have been utilized to some extent—gold, silver, pewter, aluminum, monel metal, and ivory as well—but walnut is always the dominant medium.

In coverings the field was apparently left wide open, and much use has been made of leathers in many shades and tones, from ivory white to glistening black patent leather and sturdy pigskin. Textiles for upholstering materials offered even a wider field for choice in their varied weavings, their designs and wide color range.

On the whole, the announced results of this competition indicate a more intelligent and serious approach to the problem than has been made before in America by a large group of participants. As the outcome has been reported, for the designs are not yet published, it seems certain that suggestions of eighteenth century types will continue to appear in many places where they suit the tempo for present-day conceptions, but it is likely that there will be no recurrences of carved ornament and other work which is particularly suited to the hand of the skilled craftsmen and not all to the machine.

A Broad Scale Appeal

This large scale project of cooperation between manufacturers and artists, wherever they may be, is a highly significant revelation of the importance which producers have come to attach to the commercial value of trained talent, in devising the forms of merchandise which they expect the public to buy. We have already called attention in these columns to a few cases of this sort, in which four or five experts had been engaged to serve several manufacturers.

In the recent contest another phase of this coöperation is seen. Here a large company of factory executives have offered opportunity for the entire field of those who are artistically inclined to present their conceptions of the ideal furniture types for twentieth - century America. The reports indicate that the venture has been a successful one, both in the number who have responded and in the quality of their entries.

Final Realization to Be Shown Soon

Just what shapes the winning forms have taken, as they were selected by the judges, we do not know, as they have not been made public. But the manufacturers will display their prize suites at their showrooms during the first week of the Grand Rapids Market, where they will be shown in the Waters, Klingman Building in that city. From July 4 to 15 they will be shown at the American Furniture Mart, Chicago, after which they will be exhibited at the New York Furniture Exchange, during the New York Market. They will also be shown at the Century of Progress in "Home Planning Hall."

In the bedroom suite division first prize was won by Mr. Donald M. Douglass, of Hood & Foulihoux, New York City. Second prize went to Mr. Fred Geibelt and Mr. Charles Beeston of New York City. Honorable mention was given to Mr. Erwin G. Adelberger, Philadelphia, Penna., Mr. J. L. Berrall, Bloomfield, N. J., Mr. J W. Betts, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Paul McVey Mitchell, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Mr. Joseph J. Roberto, New York City.

First prize for a dining-room suite was awarded to Mr. J. Gordon Elliott, Guthrie, Ky. Honorable mention in this class went to Mr. William A. Balbach Sr., and Mr. William A. Balbach Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Gilbert Rohde, New York City, Mr. C. G. Kimerly, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Herman Schoenfeldt, Chicago.

The judges who appraised the 362 designs, at a meeting in New York City in late April, were: Mr. Richard F. Bach, director of industrial relations, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; Mr. Arthur W. Crawford, president of John A. Colby & Sons, Chicago; Mr. Eugene Schoen, New York City; L. W. Stevenson of Lord & Taylor, New York City; Mr. Joseph Urban; Mr. Richardson Wright, editor, House and Garden. Mr. Burdett Green of the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, acted as ex-officio chairman.

The line and contour of the majority of outstanding designs seemed divided between two types. One had solid, blocklike bases, built snug to the floor, and was either primly rectilinear or had bowed ends, with frequent adaption of serpentine fronts and bombé drawer cabinets.

The second prevalent type took leaves from the books of Thomas Sheraton, Duncan Phyfe, and Empire designers, to produce furniture on delicately graceful legs, sometimes square, sometimes tapered, frequently ornamented in an unostentatious manner, and often curling backward in the Empire style. While a number of the suites emphasized vertical and horizontal treatments, the prevalence of step-offs and set-backs of the skyscraper mode common five years ago was noticeably absent.

Current Tastes In France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

ALTHOUGH the height of what is generally considered best in decoration in France is summed up in the term "pur style," there are now and then arresting examples of the success which may be obtained by the more original method of composing different styles into a pleasing whole.

One may hesitate, for example, between a Louis XV room—in which every panel, chair, appliqué, brocade and bibelot expresses the essence, the curves, the pale-grays, blues, rose and yellow of the period—and a contemporary room, which is composed of beautifully diffused light, wall juttings—a geometric problem solving itself in the form of metal and mirror furniture. Facing such choice, one may quite happily relax at the thought of a less strenuously "pure" conception.

Here it might be interesting to make a few observations on the "pur style" theory, as generally conceived in France. One writer has justly remarked the tendency, even in interiors of the most rigorously pure antique styles, to eliminate all incumbrances, even if they also are pure style. As he says, only that which is perfect of each period should be retained. Thus, that which is termed "pure" style is continually developing.

The two factors which are most likely to insure an object's continued acceptance under the heading are fine expression of that which is best of the essence of the period and suitability. By suitability is meant that which continues to be placeable, even if not necessarily useful. The domes and "baldaquins," for example, that covered beds, may be admired as pure style museum pieces, but are seldom adopted for use these days. A room done in any one style necessarily involves wall treatment of the same period, and this unity often does effect a particularly harmonious whole, especially dear to the French sense of the fitness of things.

Mixed Styles or Unmixed

It is indeed a great question, this one of whether it is undoubtedly "best" to stick to one style, or not. Of course, the fact that many people believe it is, does not make it so. The chances are that either method successfully pursued can be as good as the other. The charge made by many lovers of antiques, that "this age is presenting nothing worthy to be called pure twentieth century," may be answered by this very tendency of assembling objects of varying periods but yet of esthetically relatable nature. This freshly individualistic and often inspiring treatment is as pleasing to many people as are the rooms reproduced intact from another age to others. It is also interesting to note that many people, though perhaps fewer in France, feel that this evolution into a more individual expression of decoration may eventually be recognized as typical of the best in decoration so far in the present century.

None of this means, of course, that the "modern" can be disregarded. One excellent decorator in Paris, who rarely admits admiring a period later than Louis XIII, describes his pleasure in doing over in antiques the houses of several famous Parisians (among them the actress Cécile Sorel) who have tired of their "modern" interiors. In spite of this, there are a good many modern decorators who seem to be doing an excellent business in Paris.

An Extremist in Simplicity

Perhaps one of the most extreme of them all is M. Maurice Barret, architect and decorator, whose work is known as "Rationelle." His formula is that decorativeness must be abandoned in favor of utility. The almost kitchen-cell-like effect of the bedroom picture and the title of his book which is shortly to be published as a work on "Decoration"—"Rational Equipment of the House," may be more readily understood, if regarded as an extreme reaction from a long century of often excessively decorated rooms.

It is doubtful if the American home, generally speaking, has ever been quite so "stuffed" and they have for long known utmost rationality and utility in the kitchens and bathrooms. For this reason it would be interesting to hazard a conclusion that "modern" will not go as far as to "rationalize" or kitchenize the decoration of the American living room.

Quite another type of "Modern" is Eugène Printz. His rooms have a sudden and also a durable charm about them that all but wins over even the fervent old schoolist. The two sets which he designed for "Domino," the successful play put on by Louis Jouvet last fall, were a delight the whole evening. He has a perfect handling of color; clear, bouyant, characterful; he chooses his furniture carefully, never admitting the grotesque; he composes a spontaneous whole. Recently he has done a completely modern boudoir and bedroom for the Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne in the sixteenth century Château de Gros-Bois. This interesting superposition brings us to the consideration of that which lies between the two extremes of "pur style"—the composition of different styles.

One of the advantages of this composition is that given a plain wall, one may do just about anything. Another advantage is the pleasurable feeling of adventure and discovery; of daring to wrench a piece of Baroque from its Baroque background and place it where it can be revealed against plain plaster; of putting modern materials on old chairs and old chairs against modern walls, indirectly lighted; of setting mellow English gate-leg or somber English Renaissance tables with modern silver and china and glass.

One very good example of this method is to be seen in the salons of a prominent dressmaker, which have been done by one of the oldest decorating houses in Paris. The walls are white, rather rough finish; at the tall windows are white curtains of rather homespun-looking material. Mirrors fill most of the wall spaces to the ceiling. Around the walls are ranged quite lovely mahogany Empire chairs and armchairs upholstered in a material that is white, shiny and of a strawlike weave. The effect is so pleasing as to go far toward proving the value of combining the best of the old and the new.

B. E. B.

A Coin of Ancient Greece

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE recent publication here of two new and lavishly illustrated popular books on Greek coins serves to call attention anew to the unabated interest these sculptures in miniature hold for collectors. It is also interpreted as another welcome sign of the revived interest in this important branch of antiques which has enthusiastic devotees on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Christian Science Monitor

Series of striking portraits found on silver tetradrachms made in Syracuse, Sicily, about 2300 years ago. The coin in the center has been enlarged to show the detail. Note the dolphins in the "field" of each example

The most popular and eagerly sought of all these coins, by collectors of either large or small means, are apparently the wonderful series of silver tetradrachms or four-drachm pieces struck in the "Golden Age" of Syracuse, Sicily, in the fifth and early fourth centuries B. C. These coins have a face value of about 3 shillings, but in the far-off days in which they were minted would each buy several sheep. They are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, approximately the size of a shilling or 25-cent piece.

Theoretically the obverses of these coins are supposed to represent the nymph Arethusa, the loved patron of ancient Syracuse. Her reputedly magic fountain at Syracuse is, I believe, still well cared for to this day. Actually, these obverses show a galaxy of lovely profile heads of Syracusan women of 2300 years ago, engraved from living models by great artists and testifying to the wealth and taste of one of the most cultured and flourishing cities of Hellenic times.

Most people who encounter these coins for the first time are astounded at the "modernity," as it is called, of the heads, with their graceful borders of dolphins. They not only closely resemble the heads of girls and women seen both in England and New England today, but the dressing of the hair anticipates the very latest fashions in coiffure. Some of these beautiful heads appear to have been bobbed, others shingled, still others waved, confined in a chignon, caught in a sling, bound with a filet, or brushed up or down. Still others display little curls carefully arranged beside the ear and so on. Neither faces nor fashions seem to have changed much in 2000 years.

A few words about prices may not be amiss. Signed tetradrachms are scarcely for the "small" collector. They cost from £20 to £100 or more. Unsigned examples, which, I may mention, often compare very favorably with some of the signed specimens, may be had from £4 or £5 upward, according to rarity, style, period, condition, patination and so on.

A coin collector of my acquaintance, on the other hand, who is enthusiastic about these Syracusan tetradrachms but does not possess a long purse, proudly showed me the other day a fine little portrait gallery of these lovely heads which he had assembled by combined flair and patience at an average cost of less than £1 apiece. He had obtained most of them for comparatively trifling sums merely because the coins were worn or slightly corroded or else the edges had been chisel-cut more than 2000 years ago by successive money-changers who wished to assure themselves the coins were not bronze or other base metal coated with silver but had been made entirely of the precious metal. Fortunately a head engraved in profile and struck in high relief can withstand considerable wear and damage and lose little or nothing of its charm.

The highest price this collector had paid for any of his acquisitions was 50 shillings, for which he had secured a little gem. For 10 shillings he had obtained an example almost identical with one of the beautiful specimens in the top left-hand corner of the illustration, because, like the example illustrated, it had been chisel-cut.

This great rarity, one of the loveliest of all the tetradrachm types, would have cost in good condition, if obtainable, about £90.

"COLLECTOR."

New Effects From Quilted Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THIS season's furnishing fabrics show many new developments, turning from ultra-modern cotton tweeds which have taken the place of the somewhat unpractical wool variety, to reproductions of historic designs on linens and cottons.

Most novel of all are the reproductions of old quilting in elaborate and close patterns done on a jacquard loom. For chair covers a mercerized cotton is used which gives the effect of old silk and wears better than chintz. An armchair covered with this fabric in old ivory, quilted in a pattern designed to follow the shape of the back and seat, is an elegant thing for a bedroom. The same closely quilted fabric is to be had in other colors, including gold, pale blue, apple green, aubergine and oyster.

There is a great vogue for chintz bedrooms. In some form or other these are within the reach of all, as chintzes are lower priced than they have ever been, the most attractive designs being available at just under 2s. the yard. The more luxurious chintz bedroom, however, has the walls covered with quilted chintz of which the pattern is outlined with the quilting. The bedhead and bedspread may be of plain colored material or of ivory, quilted in color. In the latter case a plain colored carpet to match the silk thread used in the quilting is appropriate.

This quilting done in color is much of a novelty and extremely effective. The silk thread used for the quilting is shaded from beige to soft brown, or from pale green to a deeper shade. Either of these colors will go with practically any chintz used for walls or curtains. Baskets of flowers and other bold, light designs, are used on bedspread and cushions. If the walls of a room in which these are placed are not covered with quilted patterned chintz, then a distemper or stipple to match the quilting thread is used.

The degree to which patterned chintzes are transformed by having the design outlined with quilting is surprising. In some cases they have the appearance of rich brocades; in others the effect of hand embroidery is given. A William and Mary design of bunches of tulips and other flowers, in lovely shades of gold, copper, and coral pink on ivory is used for upholstering settees and for curtains. The quilting of an Adam design in white on apricot for curtains gives a result not easily distinguishable from brocade. Groups of pink and red carnations and blue tulips on a white ground chintz has the appearance of a piece of lovely needlework.

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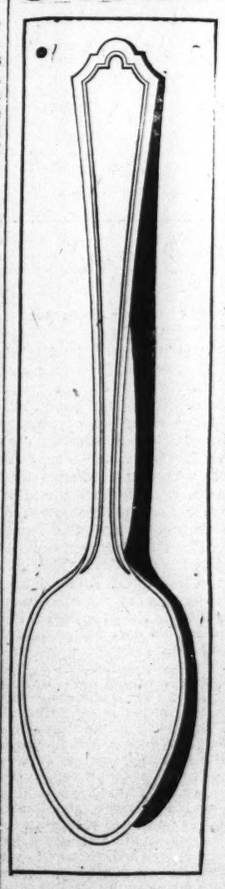

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Why Alfonso Quit

The Fall of a Throne, by Alvaro Alcalá-Galiano. London: Thornton Butterworth. 10s. 6d.

WHATEVER the ultimate fate of the Spanish Republic, whatever view one takes in regard to the fall of the monarchy, one fact is clear: the monarchists capitulated without a fight, they ran away. Don Alvaro Alcalá-Galiano, Marqués de Castel Bravo, a Spanish publicist of strong monarchical persuasion, makes this abundantly clear in his extremely recriminatory book. And without intending to do so he makes it clear why the monarchists deserted: they had no answer to the Republican thesis, they had no program. Their collapse proved what the Republicans had been saying for a generation.

Don Alvaro has few illusions about his fellow-monarchists, but he nowhere draws the logical inference from his arguments. His book, which narrates the events leading up to the fall of the monarchy, builds up the following arguments: Firstly, that the Republicans are a gang of villainous Free Masons and pitiable idealists inspired by Moscow, aided by international Jewry, animated by personal vanity and spite, and brought to power on a wave of virulent propaganda; secondly, that the politicians of the old régime were too preoccupied with avenging their treatment by the Dictator and with petty party differences to unite against revolutionary sentiment; thirdly, that the defenders of order and authority refused to admit the gravity of the situation and were overcome by defeatism; fourthly, that the highest circles had nursed the viper of revolution in their bosoms without knowing it.

Both Damasco Berenguer and the coalition which succeeded him were too tolerant, the author finds, when energetic measures were needed—Don Alvaro has an ingenuous belief in "energy" undefined. After the fatal municipal elections the Government should, in his opinion, have heeded not the Republic majorities of the provincial capitals which, in a politically apathetic country, express active public opinion, but should have turned to the larger majorities of the small towns and villages whose active political signficance in Spain is nothing! The Cortes should immediately have been convened and the situation would have been saved.

The monarchists may indeed have mismanaged their cause, but it is also manifest that they had ceased to believe in it. Although the book has the interest of giving the story as a monarchist sees it, the reader will be hardly impressed by an author who charges his opponents with libelous propaganda and every sin of dissimulation and exaggeration and then freely indulges in wild exaggeration himself.

Don Alvaro's prejudice amounts to the ingenuous and the grotesque. He has the gift of hitting off celebrated figures in a phrase, with that particularly destructive and amusing malice for which the cafés of Madrid are rightly famous; but he is the caricaturist who in a low moment has made the mistake of taking his caricatures seriously. He dismisses the whole cultural movement instituted by Giner de los Rios in a few pages. He declares that it is untrue that the majority of the "generation of '98" were Republican, and then produces only three monarchists from them. And he draws a picture of Dr. Marañon, the celebrated doctor who acted as intermediary between the Government and the Republicans, which surpasses anything of the kind in Victorian melodrama. His portrait of Don José Ortega y Gasset is full of amusing digs at the fashionable philosopher, but it is an irrelevant descent to personalities; and it is hard to see how that exceptionally shrewd, if pliable, politician, the Conde de Romanones, can be said to have betrayed the monarchy which had already been betrayed by the monarchists themselves. It was not the workers so much as the middle classes, as Don Alvaro admits, who voted Republican.

The fact is that the King paid dearly for forfeiting the confidence of his political friends when he allowed the army to intervene in 1923 under Primo de Rivera. The King had courage, and sincerely wished to avoid bloodshed; but as another monarchist writer, Mr. "Robert Sencourt," has pointed out, the King was not, in the Spanish sense, a serious person. He had spirit and political cunning, but he lacked gravity.

In the few pages of his foreword, Lord Howard, one-time British Ambassador at Madrid and exceptionally sympathetic to the Spanish temperament, makes a far more judicious commentary. He evidently regrets the monarchy but holds the opinion that all Spain's troubles spring from her adoption of the English parliamentary system which, in his view, is unsuited to Latin countries. He would recommend to the Spaniards the Swiss system, "the sum of human wisdom in the art of government."

The translation of Don Alvaro's book is one of the poorest we have seen. To impose the "Censure" instead of the "Censor," is the least of its comic English.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

L'Aiglon Once More

The King of Rome, by R. McNair Wilson. New York: Appleton Biographies. $2. London: Peter Davies. 8s. net.

PROBABLY not fewer than 50,000 books exist dealing with Napoleon the First; at the present rate there will soon be at least 1000 dealing with Napoleon the Second. Only the other day we had M. Aubry's work; and now there comes this little volume by Mr. Wilson. Nor is this surprising, for on the life of that young man hung the most portentous issues. Had he lived, he might well have become Emperor of the French, and the whole subsequent history of the world would then have been different.

There is no more pathetic story than that of the boy of whom all Europe was afraid, and who was therefore kept in a kind of honorable captivity in Vienna, never seeing his mother, separated from his father by thousands of miles, deprived of his beloved nurse when he was hardly more than a baby. The Cerberus Metternich watched his every movement, and took note of almost every word. Attempts were made to unteach his native language and to keep from him all knowledge of his father's deeds. He scarcely saw his mother, and almost the only one to show him kindness was his grandfather, who loved him but feared him. None the less, he contrived to learn all the forbidden things; his father's glory was the breath of his nostrils, and the restraint fretted him as the narrow bounds of Elba had fretted the man for whom Europe was too small. Rather than not talk about the great conqueror, he welcomed a visit from Marmont himself, whose treachery had been Napoleon's ruin. Somehow he gained possession of his father's will, and read the hopes that Napoleon had cherished for him.

The Revolution of 1830 came, and all France would have welcomed a Bonaparte in place of the detested Bourbons. The boy of 19 was ready, but the jealous Metternich doubled his precautions, and the young eagle beat his wings against the bars in vain. Two years later, fears, hopes and ambitions were alike stilled in him. Metternich gave him, now, in words, what he had denied in deeds. The Austrian Duke became again the King of Rome; and a requiem was sung for "Napoleon Francis, Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon the Second."

Sixteen years later, by the irony of fate, there came another revolution. Half the thrones of Europe were overturned, and Metternich himself had to seek safety in a foreign country. A third Napoleon seized his chance, and a second Empire was established, to enjoy its brief glory and end in irretrievable ruin.

The tale is told by Mr. Wilson with a full sense of its pathos. His enthusiasm at times borders on the passionate, and the austere critics might think perhaps that his style is better suited to a tragedy than to a biography. But we can excuse him when we remember the enthralling interest of the theme.

E. E. KELLETT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Book and the Stake

NEWEST among the Modern Library Giants is an Anthology of Twelve Famous Plays of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century, "complete and unabridged," with an introduction by Mr. Cecil A. Moore . . . It runs from Wycherley's "The Country Wife" to Sheridan's "Rivals" and "School for Scandal" . . . Great value, if you like to read plays . . . We do . . . That's why we've been reading Mr. Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer prize-winner, "Both Your Houses" (Samuel French) . . . And as for anthologies, Harper does not hesitate to remind us, in connection with Mr. Aldous Huxley's arrival in New York, that his unusual collection of favorite pieces ("Texts and Pretexts") was recently published . . . Mr. Huxley told a reporter that he worked his books out as he went along . . . He must have been a columnist . . . He envied Arnold Bennett's power to plan . . . Why? . . . About that power you will shortly be able to learn more . . . The third volume of Bennett's Journal is coming from the Viking Press, June 2 . . . At the same time Viking will publish all three books in an omnibus volume . . . The latter has been chosen by the Literary Guild for June . . . There they have you, if you've bought the first two volumes: whether 'twere better to pay the price of the third volume, or more for the one . . . The third volume record's Bennett's adventures from 1921 to 1928.

* * *

Recovery item: Price of Everyman's Library volumes reduced from 90 to 70 cents . . . "Every title has stood the test of two generations of criticism" . . . We recommend that to the attention of Congressman Sirovich . . . Publishers sometimes display mean dispositions . . . Dutton sends a long preview of Miss George Paston's "At John Murray's, 1843-1892," containing reminiscences of Victorian notables . . . At the end is a note: "Mr. Editor: This is an imported book and we regret to say that no more editorial copies are available" . . . Don't apologize; we reviewed it last December . . . And we must ourself apologize for having reviewed (April 15) Mr. Denis Gwynn's "De Valera," which Dutton will issue June 22.

* * *

More short stories; French ones, this time, selected and translated by K. Rebillon Lambley for the World's Classics (Oxford) . . . These run from Voltaire ("Memnon") to Louis Pergaud ("The Punishment of the Usurper") . . . Pergaud? . . . While we're on the subject of short stories—when aren't we?—we ought to record—we ought to have recorded sooner—that Story, the peripatetic magazine edited by Mr. Whit Burnett and Miss Martha Foley, has been stabilized by the Modern Library and has already issued two numbers from its new home in New York . . . "The first American issue, the twelfth in the Vienna-Majorca-New York career of the magazine, was rapidly exhausted soon after it was published," announce its editors, who also confide that 6000 stories have been submitted since its importation . . . We'll say this: Under the new auspices the stories are intelligible—less of the *transition* style—and some of them are really good.

* * *

Sentimental memories are stirred by Harper's reminder that 750,000 copies of Henry van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man" have been sold since its publication in 1895 . . . We don't know what the present format is, but we well remember the blue cover that bound the tale in the ineffable nineties . . . Its presence on the table was one of the indispensable marks of culture in those days . . . Mr. T. S. Eliot probably never will be as well known as Dr. van Dyke . . . Harcourt Brace estimates that of the 700 persons who heard Mr. Eliot lecture at the New School for Social Research in New York recently, only 699, possibly but 698, knew who he was . . . For one of the audience said to her (you knew it) companion, "Oh, he's a writer, isn't he?"

* * *

The New International Year Book for 1932, just out, devotes its usual space to literature and drama . . . A difficult job, this summarizing, not critical exactly yet discriminative as well as descriptive, of a year's output . . . On the whole, very well done here . . . At least a cursory examination indicates that most of the important books and plays have been mentioned, along with some that are very far from important . . . How embarrassing it must be to the current-historian—even though the Pulitzer awards be regarded with no great awe—to find that he has omitted mention of one of the prize-winners . . . We cannot complain over not finding "Both Your Houses" listed, since it was produced last March, but the reason for the absence of Professor Turner's "Significance of Sections in American History" is less apparent . . . But authors shouldn't worry about Pulitzer prizes; they'll get much better advertising if their works are chosen for Mr. Hitler's bonfire.

Studies in World Problems

The Verdict of the League: China and Japan in Manchuria: The official documents with notes and an Introduction by Manley O. Hudson. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $1.

The Verdict of the League, Colombia and Peru at Leticia, by Manley O. Hudson. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $1.

The Program for the World Economic Conference: The expert's agenda and other documents, with an Introduction by James W. Angell. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $1.

The A. B. C. of War Debts and the Seven Popular Delusions Concerning Them, by Frank H. Simonds. New York: Harper. $1.

Will They Pay? A Primer of the War Debts, by Dorsey Richardson. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.

BOOKS issued by the World Peace Foundation are always timely, accurate, objective. They are not always interesting in a literary sense, being as a rule the condensation and popularization of official documents. No American is better fitted to put into brief space and understandable language the pronouncements of the League of Nations on any mooted question than Professor Hudson, and this he has done with great skill in the volume on the Manchurian controversy. The plan of the Foundation's publications does not admit the expression of personal opinion, and what may be Mr. Hudson's own view as to the merits of the controversy is not set forth. He does urge, and with reason, that while there may be disappointment that the League has not been able to check continuing hostilities, it has created and crystallized a world opinion, and set a precedent which in future may be more useful.

There could, of course, be nothing timelier than the volume also edited by Professor Hudson, "The Verdict of the League, Colombia and Peru at Leticia." The verdict of the League in this case, as in the Sino-Japanese quarrel, seems at the present moment to be ineffective, and a new proposal has just been made to the parties in controversy. The data in this book, however, will be of almost inestimable service to anyone desiring to understand thoroughly the issues involved. Just as the book comes out news of the formal declaration of war by Paraguay against Bolivia over the Chaco district is published. In this instance, as one of the states is not a member of the League, the action of that body is likely to be somewhat impeded. Both nations, however, are parties to the Kellogg pact, and possibly through that avenue the League may find an opportunity to act, in which event, the World Peace Foundation being very much up-to-date, another book may be expected.

Professor Angell's compilation of the agenda of the World Economic Conference will be of great convenience to those who may strive to follow that conference in detail. The author is perhaps not quite so successful in suppressing his personal opinions as most of the World Peace Foundation writers. His adherence to the "orthodox" monetary theories is quite frankly expressed. "Unsound monetary policies and philosophies" are earnestly reprobated, and the commission's stand against bimetallism and the use of silver is described as "admirably direct." It is not quite certain that the conference itself is going to maintain that stand, despite the views of the traditional college professor of finance.

I am impressed by the fact that the title of Mr. Simonds' book in its English edition is "Americans Must Cancel." That is the conclusion reached in this volume, though not so bluntly expressed in its title. A more clear simple, convincing discussion of the subject has never been written. When the writer points out that cancellation of the debts is not fair, but neither was the San Francisco earthquake, the war itself or any other great calamity, he puts the issue in a way that stills controversy.

Mr. Richarson brings to his task 15 years of experience in public service, largely in connection with economic questions. Like Mr. Simonds he dismisses the chance of payment as wholly improbable, but he clings to the hope of some form of quid pro quo—tariff concessions, partial disarmament, favorable currency liquidation—as faintly possible. He is not hopeful, however, of such concessions, as indeed no well informed person can be.

W. J. A.

Mr. Hoover Talks Back

Hoover After Dinner, with an introductory note by Theodore D. Joslin, former secretary to President Hoover. New York: Scribner. $2.

AS AN indication that precedent-breaking cannot be monopolized by the incoming national Administration, there comes "Hoover After Dinner," which is a compilation of addresses delivered by Mr. Herbert Hoover while President of the United States before the Gridiron Club of Washington. This, let it be remembered, is the first time that any speech delivered at one of these functions has been published in any form. Many of those who will read this book with greatest interest are those who were guests at one or more of the memorable events at which the addresses delivered are, at least theoretically, off the record.

It is a tradition of the Gridiron Club that ladies are always present and that reporters are never present. This mild pleasantry is simply a reversal of the facts, as the membership of the club is made up almost entirely of active newspaper men who are chiefs of the several news bureaus in Washington which supply the major portion of political news to the newspapers of the country.

A perusal of the Hoover speeches emphasizes, not unpleasantly and not unfavorably, the difference in style which so distinctly marks the speeches of former President Hoover and his successor, President Roosevelt. The President, who is always the honored guest on the occasion of these dinners, enjoys the questionable privilege of seeing himself and members of his official family literally but good-naturedly caricatured in the sketches which are enacted on the Gridiron Club stage. Not infrequently President Hoover took occasion to reply, wittily and sometimes with apparent determination to offer in repartee as keen a quality of satire as that which he had endured. But it is probable that there does not remain in the memory of any of those who have had the good fortune to participate in or be entertained at Gridiron Club functions the slightest trace of bitterness or ill feeling. Those who have not thus participated will find a pleasant hour's reading in the book which Mr. Joslin offers.

F. L. P.

Here, There and Back

Number Thirty-Six, by Gerald W. Johnson. New York: Minton, Balch. $2.

SOMETHING about the title of Mr. Johnson's North Carolina novel makes people say when they see it lying about, "Oh, another detective story!"

It is not a detective story; it is the story of a North Carolina town that grew, while Don Watson was growing up, from a sleepy village into a sprawling factory city.

With the story of the town goes the story of the boy. In the first chapter the boy is small enough to think, when Number Thirty-Six, the express from Washington to Atlanta, stops at Rogersville on signal or to let passengers off, that the world is bounded by those two cities. In the last chapter the boy has been away to college, served with the army in France, renounced life in a metropolis for the sake of going on with his father's newspaper in Rogersville, hoped to find his adventure in broadening the horizon of his townspeople, and has been wholly disappointed. It is, quite gently and resignedly, a story of disillusionment. At 40 Don watches Thirty-Six pull out of the station, and says, "When I was a boy I used to stare after it, aching for all the grand and wonderful places it would take you to—places where you could be a great man and live a glamorous life simply by going to them. I didn't suspect that there is nowhere to go but from here to there, and what goes on here, goes on there."

* * *

The trouble with Don was that Rogersville had grown, and in a way not at all to his taste. It began to grow when Don was in high school; when Sam Hoover began to realize his dream of bringing a cotton mill to the town. Sam persuaded a mill company to settle there. He sold stock to all his friends. In time he bought out the Yankee proprietors and became the big man of the town. He had a Mayor and a City Council, a sewer system, business blocks and paved roads, miles of little frame houses all alike, a "white way," and a liveried chauffeur of his own. He put in clubs and baths and other ameliorations for his factory workers; but he neglected to pay them a living wage. The war came with Big Profits, and Sam Hoover became a multimillionaire. The aftermath of economic depression also came and Sam Hoover's profits declined. He tried to cheapen production and his workers went on strike. The strike failed because Sam persuaded the Governor to send in state troops. The next time the workers struck they did it differently, under Communist direction. This strike cost Sam and the State and the town even more than the other, but he subdued it. Don Watson, as editor of the Rogersville daily, had sympathized with the strikers until they used sabotage. Then he found himself at an impasse. He could not approve of Sam Hoover's methods; he could not condone sabotage. So he kept silent and did nothing.

* * *

That explains part of his disillusionment. The rest of the explanation depends on his marriage. His wife Hattie disapproved of his sympathy with the strikers. It destroyed her prestige with the "best people," and Don found out that he had married a stranger.

The manner in which this story of Don Watson and his environment is told is admirably fitted to the subject. It is not highly polished or subtle, and is a little journalistic as befits a story of a boy who is the son of a country editor and follows in his father's footsteps. It is crisp, but tolerant in its tone, and full of understanding. The best parts of the book are those that deal with Don as a boy—his dreams, his mingling of aspiration, bashfulness and shrewd practicality, so puzzling to adults and yet so characteristic.

The Highbrow Radio

The Modern State, a Symposium. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Century. $2.

RADIO may make us think. How many people, a few years ago, would have given more than a passing thought to the problems of democracy, to the machinery of parliamentary government or to the conceptions of national sovereignty and the super-state? The ordinary newspaper cannot devote the space which is required for an adequate discussion of these subjects, though they are obviously of vital importance. The lecture habit has hardly become so powerful as to bring out the masses to listen, say, to Mrs. Sidney Webb on the "Nature and Classification of Social Institutions." The average man, when he has finished his day's work, is not tempted to take up a book which deals seriously with the changes in the political field resulting from forces gradually accumulating during and since the nineteenth century. He has a vague impression that all is not well, but the elements of the question might never have been put before him clearly and in order—had it not been for the radio.

In England, at any rate, the broadcasting authorities are continually arranging for a series of talks—of which a number are printed in this volume—on various aspects of the changing world. Sandwiched between a Mozart sonata and a vaudeville turn, Mr. Leonard Woolf may be heard discoursing on the need of equality and the blessing of liberty. After all, the matter thus presented, as one sits comfortably at home, is extremely interesting. It is further to be remarked that these radio speakers have developed a special style; they are often profound in thought but simple in expression. In the collected talks which have been put into the book before me, I am inclined to say that Mr. Leonard Woolf has best cultivated this radio style.

Sometimes he simplifies too much, and in reading I marked a number of passages in which he seems to confuse the democratic idea with many things which happen to be done under a democratic régime. It would indeed be easy to show that Fascism, for example, attaches just as much importance to education as does orthodox democracy. Lord Eustace Percy, who follows Mr. Woolf, makes some excellent points in opposition. His main thesis is that democracy has somehow mixed itself up too much with material prosperity, and that the ideal of material prosperity has broken down. He pleads that we should aim at culture instead of at wealth.

Nor is Mrs. Sidney Webb altogether uncritical of democracy. She regrets the apathy of the people and the domination of the party machine. She criticizes the system but she suggests that the magic of political democracy lies in its enlargement of human personality. The voter feels that he has grown in moral and intellectual stature, has gained new interests, new responsibilities, new powers of making the world as he wishes it to be. But this enlargement of personality actually increases his docility. The people believe they have consented to the laws and therefore obey them. Naturally she has much to say on capitalism, though she concludes that she will wait and see.

Prof. W. G. S. Adams studies parliamentary methods. He ably advocates more decentralization. He sees all the defects of the present forms, but since freedom of speech, toleration of minorities and the opposition of various viewpoints are essential to progress, he sees no real alternative to parliamentary rule.

Finally, in half a dozen illuminating chapters, Sir Arthur Salter deals with world government. He would not have premature attempts to erect a super-state. There should be permanent machinery and there should be regular conferences; and nationalism should be held in check in both its economic and its military aspects. If, he says, the world can be purged of war, and can use its resources of knowledge, the general standard of living can be increased beyond present imagining, and every man will be able to enjoy our rich heritage of culture and civilization.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Making a Water Color

Making a Water Color, by George Pearse Ennis. New York: The Studio Publications, Inc. $3.50.

IN THIS, the third volume in the "How to Do it" series, the high level of practicality achieved in "Making an Etching," by Mr. Levon West, and "Wood-engraving and Woodcuts," by Miss Clare Leighton, is maintained. The newest volume is by a leading American water-color artist and teacher, winner of many exhibition prizes, and author of the article on water color painting in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Mr. Ennis introduces his book with the proposition that "a thorough comprehension of water color must naturally be based on an appreciation of the transparent and fluid nature of the medium." He explains the value of a basis of pencil sketching as a means of helping the student to achieve selection and to avoid the confusion that will assail him if he attempts to begin by painting direct from nature. He recommends out-of-door color studies, however, as a foundation for future work that may be done in the studio from pencil sketches.

First Mr. Ennis sets a simple palette of nine hues and explains the color combinations. Instead of violet as a prepared color he recommends a brilliant cobalt as a basis for mixing one's own violet hues. A commonplace effect in the use of a primary color may be avoided by the addition of a bit of some other color. "While a little mixing in the box is usually necessary, by taking your color clear and fresh to the paper, the most brilliant effect results. Wet, very wet, should be the effect attained if the best work is to be done," he says.

He then lists the materials needed, advising the use of one brush only at first, preferably of red sable; then tells how to stretch the paper. He advocates laying in the leading lines of the composition with a pencil, leaving none of the parts unsolved, "for these parts will not solve themselves after the painting starts." By means of clear photographs the proper method of holding the brush to attain the accents desired is shown. Other photographs illustrate the progress of the painting from the first stage, when the dark masses are laid in, through the intermediate stage of putting down the middle values and accenting the heavy parts, and finally the completing of the envelopment of the composition during the process of painting the sky. If the picture is right it will be infiltrated with light and the planes will be solid and rhythmical.

If the water color is unsuccessful it may be saved by sponging out the parts that contribute to its shortcomings. Mr. Ennis tells how to do this and how to rescue high lights that have become lost, scraping to the white paper rather than using Chinese white. Finally thought is to be given to the presentation of the painting by the use of a suitable mat, for much depends upon the favorable first impressions of a jury member or a dealer.

In conclusion the book provides reproductions in color of 16 water color paintings by leading executants, together with an analysis of each of these pictures: "The Valley of the Aire," by Girtin; "Lucerne, Evening," by Turner; "Greta Bridge, Yorkshire," by Cotman; "Streatham Common," by De Wint; "Fishing Boats," by Bonington; "Miss Eliza Wedgwood and Miss Sargent Sketching," by Sargent; "Lady Sybil Smith," by Mr. Ambrose McEvoy; "By the River Bank," by Mr. Ethelbert White; "Boston, Lincs," by Mr. James McBey; "Rio di San Trovaso, Venice," by Mr. Frank Brangwyn; "Ballet Girl," by Dame Laura Knight; "Landscape," by Mr. Isaac Grünewald; "Chinese Bottles," by Mr. George Sheringham; "Sinking Sands," by Mr. Russell Flint; "The Jungle Trail" and "Winding Nets," by Mr. Ennis.

Dryden Revalued

Dryden, by Christopher Hollis London: Duckworth. 10s. net.

OUR valuation of the English Restoration, its works and consequences, has undergone a drastic revision of late years. The denunciatory eloquence of Macaulay dominated the nineteenth century, and it was inevitable that the twentieth should call it in question. Charles II, once the most reviled, has been exalted as the sagest of British monarchs, and the literature produced by his subjects has been accorded a respect which had long been denied it. And all this, even if leading to some extravagances, is quite as it should be. For if the pendulum does not swing, the clock will stop.

That Dryden should get the benefit of this reaction was natural enough; for no one has ever denied that he was a major figure of his period. The question has been of the worth of his achievement. From the Romantic and Whig points of view he was merely the most accomplished versifier in an age which produced no poets; and the most versatile of turncoats in an age of turncoats.

The fallacy of the first count has long been recognized, though it was supported by the keen intelligence and persuasive pen of Matthew Arnold. It was shattered, almost before it was formulated, by Byron, whose excellence as a critic has rarely been sufficiently acknowledged. If Dryden—or Pope—at his best is not a poet, it is hard to see in what poetry consists. Mr. Christopher Hollis does not claim for him a place among the greatest, but he has little difficulty in establishing him but a short degree below them.

Nor has his difficulty been much greater in indicating Dryden's political and religious integrity. He shows how natural was the course of his development in both fields of opinion; and if it is true that his reception into the Roman Catholic Church coincided with the accession of a Roman Catholic king, it is equally true that he refused to revert to Protestantism when William came, or even to acknowledge the Dutchman's right to the throne. And this was very much to the detriment of his pocket, which his enemies maintained was his ruling consideration.

Mr. Hollis is as convinced in his Toryism as was Macaulay in his Whigism; and, as with Macaulay, his history sometimes shows a little too plainly the color of his politics. How far he has been just to Halifax the Trimmer may be a matter of opinion; but surely when he vaunts the freedom of the press under Charles II he forgets the activities of Roger L'Estrange, and when he asserts that after Charles's speech to the Oxford Parliament discontent vanished from the land he takes too little account of the extraordinary measures taken to insure that it should not raise its head.

These, however, are small blemishes in an excellent book, in which John Dryden is well and truly portrayed as a man of high intelligence, fundamental honesty and abundant good nature; as a fine poet and a superb master of prose. It is also a vivid picture of the social aspect of an extraordinarily interesting period of histor.

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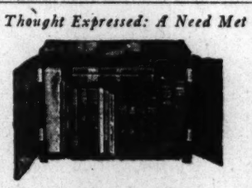
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Literature and Arcadia

"THOSE brilliant chapters in 'Pendennis'—perhaps the very best written on university life—which treat of Pen's career at Cambridge." These are the words that Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch—who, having been educated at one university, and being professor at the other, should be an authority on the subject—uses of Thackeray's novel. Now, I enjoy Thackeray as much as any reasonable man can. If the mark of a superb historical novel be the ability to capture the absolute atmosphere of its period, then I think that "Esmond" must be the greatest work of its kind ever written. It is more authentic eighteenth century than an essay by Steele or Addison. And I am not sure that Colonel Dobbin is not almost my favorite character in fiction. But I confess that, when I read over again the other night the words just quoted, I felt more strongly than ever before that, if they are true—and they are very nearly so—then imaginative literature must have dealt with life at the universities very unsatisfactorily indeed. It is a significant, a regrettable, and an undeniable fact that the only famous play whose scene is set at Oxford or at Cambridge is "Charlie's Aunt."

Oxford and Cambridge life is many-sided. "Pendennis" reveals only one side of this life, and that not the most important. It is a rowdy, rackety, careless, sporting atmosphere into which Pendennis is plunged at the university, principally because that is the sort of experience which Thackeray himself went through when he was up at Cambridge. Only in one material particular was Thackeray's college career different from his foolish young hero's. The end of Pendennis' academic activities is related in a very sober manner. "Let us hide our heads," says Thackeray, "and shut up the page. The lists came out; and a dreadful rumor rushed through the university, that Pendennis of Boniface was plucked." Nothing quite so humiliating as this happened to Thackeray. Bethinking himself that no general can be defeated if he does not offer battle, Thackeray decided to leave Cambridge without sitting for his final examinations, and so joined the innumerable army of people who somehow manage to get on in the world without a university degree.

"Tom Brown at Oxford" is another tale that, on the whole, seems to be oblivious of the more intellectual side of university life. This is the more curious because its author, Thomas Hughes, belonged to Oriel, the most studious college in the university in the early nineteenth century. It is true that in Hardy, the servitor, and in Grey, Hughes tries to paint the picture of real reading men. But the dominant impression one gains from the book is that of a community of muscular sporting fellows, not quite of the ne'er-do-well type of "Pendennis," but still certainly not over endowed with intellectual gifts.

In a sense, Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," in spite of its pessimism, its radical misapprehension of Oxford's attitude toward the poor, and its melodramatic gloom, is the best of the novels dealing with life at either of the universities. It is the only one I know that gets any feeling of the poetry of Oxford, the only one that suggests that here veritably is the home of great men, a place of old, beautiful buildings, of shaded pools and sunlight and quiet rivers, of excited and ambitious and able youth set in a scene that is not remotely or ignobly associated with the great movement of British history. No other novel so clearly as the early chapters of "Jude" sees Oxford as a beacon and a star and an exalted city. It is the more to be regretted that Hardy's view of the university, in some aspects so true, should also have been so partial. It is in this perhaps typical of his general outlook.

But even so English prose literature has dealt poorly by the universities. It has been left to poetry to do them full justice, and very largely to poetry of modern date. Mr. Gerald Gould is the first writer to see that Oxford (or Cambridge, for that matter) is not so much a geographical and material entity as an experience, a vision, that may come to anyone—

"I came to Oxford in the light
Of a spring-colored afternoon;
Some clouds were grey and some were white,
And all were blown to such a tune
Of quiet rapture in the sky,
I laughed to see them laughing by. . . .

Home turn the feet of men that seek,
And home the hearts of children turn,
And none can teach the hour to speak
What every hour is free to learn;
And all discover, late or soon,
Their golden Oxford afternoon."

But every writer, even every poet, is baffled when he comes to find out the final secret of Oxford. In the words of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, one of her most distinguished sons:

"Still on her spire the pigeons hover;
Still by her gateway haunts the gown.
Ah, but her secret? You, young lover,
Drumming her old ones forth from town,
Know you the secret none discover?
Tell it—when *you* go down.

Yet if at length you seek her, prove her,
Lean to her whispers never so nigh;
Yet if at last not less her lover
You in your hansom leave the High;
Down from her towers a ray shall hover—
Touch you, a passer-by."

HAROLD HOBSON.

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Built on a Hundred Hills

San Francisco! Many people do not realize that San Francisco tips a peninsula projecting west and north from the coast of California. Between that peninsula and the mainland lies a blue arm of the blue San Francisco bay. So that when you have bisected the continent and come to what appears to be the edge of the western world you must take a ferry to get to the city itself.

I hope you will cross that bay first at night, for there is no more romantic hour in which to enter San Francisco; the bay spreading out back of you a-plash with all kinds of illuminated water craft and the city lifting up before you ablaze with thousands of pin point lights; for San Francisco's site is a hilly one and the city lies like a jewelled mantle thrown carelessly over many peaks. You land at the Ferry building—surely the most *welcoming* station in the world—walk through it, come out at the other side on a circular place which is one end of Market Street, the main artery of the city. If this is by day, you can see that the other end of Market Street is Twin Peaks—a pair of hills that imprint bare, exquisitely shaped contours of gold on a blue sky—with the effect somehow of a stage drop . . .

Imagine a city built not on seven but a hundred hills. I am sure there are no less than a hundred and probably there are more. Certainly I climbed a hundred. On three sides the sea laps the very hem of this city and on one side the forest reaches down to its very toes. That is, when all is said, the most marvelous thing about San Francisco—that the sea and forest come straight to its borders. . . . Through the city runs one central hill-spine. From this crest, by day, you look on one side across the bay with its three beautiful islands, bare Yerba Buena, jewelled Alcatraz and softly-fluted Angel Island, all seemingly adrift in the blue waters, to Marin county. The waters of the bay are as smooth as satin, as blue as the sky, and they are slashed in every direction with the silver wakes left by numberless ferryboats. Those ferryboats, by the way, are extremely graceful; they look like white peacocks dragging enormous white-feather tails.

By night the bay view from the central hill-spine shows the cities of Berkeley and Oakland like enormous planes of crystal tilted against the distance, the ferryboats illuminated but still peacock-shaped, floating on the black waters like monster toys of Venetian glass. In the background, rising from low hills, peaks the blue triangle of Mt. Diablo. In the foreground reposes Tamalpais—a mountain shaped in the figure of a woman—lying prone. The wooded slopes of Tamalpais form the nearest big playground for San Franciscans—and Tamalpais is to San Franciscans what Fujiyama is to the Japanese.—From "The Californiacs," by INEZ HAYNES IRWIN. (San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Alinari, Florence

Portrait of Maria, Daughter of the Grand-Duke Cosimo I of Florence, by Bronzino, in the Uffizi Gallery

THIS portrait of a little girl, although painted more than three centuries ago, might almost be that of a child of today, dressed up to sit for her portrait in an old-world costume. It is, however, no present-day child who looks out at us so gravely; but the little Maria, one of the many children of the Grand-Duke Cosimo I of Florence. The picture is by the well-known artist Bronzino. This painter may be regarded as the court painter of his day, so many portraits did he execute of the round-faced children of the grand-ducal court and of their beautiful mother, Eleonora di Toledo.

Maria, the eldest daughter, sits dignified and demure, but very sweet, in her armchair, one little hand resting upon the polished wood, the other toying with the gold chain which forms her girdle. Her dress, of a silvery satin, is finished with a narrow lace edging, two lines of trimming at the wrists and a square-cut neck. She has earrings and a pearl necklace, and a gold chain from which hangs a large medallion: but, despite the sumptuousness of costume and adornments, characteristic of the princely dress of the period, the child head rises with an engaging simplicity. There is something winning in the large candid forehead from which the parted hair is so smoothly brushed; in the large eyes, the soft childish mouth, and rounded chubby outlines of cheek and chin.

In the vast battlemented pile of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence is a suite of richly decorated rooms, known as the apartments of the Duchess Eleonora di Toledo; and adjoining it is a lovely open loggia from which, high above the rooftops, a magnificent view is afforded over the city and away to the surrounding hills. Here, doubtless, the grand-ducal children used to play, before Cosimo removed his family across the river to the great Palazzo Pitti, with its wide-spreading garden spaces extending over the Boboli hill.

The portrait of the young Maria de' Medici hangs in the Uffizi Gallery, near to that of her Spanish mother, and some of the other children of the family, also by Bronzino; who, by these paintings, has made a valuable contribution to the long series of child portraits which call up for us so much childish charm from many centuries and from many lands.

Primavera

Primavera is awaking,
Vernal dreams
And summer schemes
Are in process of remaking.
Every leafing bough is shaking
Down a Morning Song which winds are taking
To citadels of winter hearts and breaking
Ice to hawthorn-snow;
The last north-slope drift must go
And every knurly winter-heart shall know
That Primavera is awaking.

ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL.

Het Goede is Natuurlijk

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

UITDRUKKINGEN als „Het is te goed om waar te zijn" geven er blijk van, dat het menschdom mogelijk het goede als abnormaal en het kwade als normaal beschouwt. Voor velen schijnt niet het goede eene immer-tegenwoordige waarheid, maar schijnt veeleer het kwade werkelijk te zijn. Is het waar dat het kwade natuurlijk en immerwerkend zou zijn? Als het waar is, hoe zou men dan kunnen realiseeren dat het goede natuurlijk, immertegenwoordig en immer-bereikbaar is?

De Bijbel leert dat „alle goede gave en alle volmaakte gift is van boven, van den Vader der lichten afkomende, bij welken geene verandering is of schaduw van omkeering." Voorzeker moet Hij, van Wien alle goede en volmaakte gift komt, en Die zonder verandering of schaduw van omkeering is, onveranderlijk goed zijn, en is Hij dat ook. De Bijbel verklaart tevens dat Hij een „God van nabij" is, dat in Hem wij leven, en ons bewegen en zijn, dat Hij eene immertegenwoordige hulp is, en dat bij Hem alle dingen mogelijk zijn. God, het onveranderlijk goede, is derhalve al-machtig en al-tegenwoordig, en Zijne macht is immer bereikbaar.

Aan de Roode Zee heeft Mozes de immer-tegenwoordigheid, immerbereikbaarheid en al-macht van God, het goede, aangetoond. Ook Daniël heeft dit bewezen in den kuil der leeuwen. In den brandenden oven hebben de drie Hebreeuwsche gevangenen eveneens de beschermende macht van het goede bewezen. De talrijke gevallen van genezing, in den Bijbel vermeld, wijzen alle op de zegenende werking van het goddelijk Beginsel, het oneindige goede.

Niet alleen in de tijden, van welke de Bijbel verhaalt, is bewezen geworden, dat het goede almachtig en immer-bereikbaar is en niet het kwade natuurlijk en immer-werkend, maar ook in dezen tijd toonen zij, die Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) bestudeeren, dit aan door krankheid, zonde en andere vormen van disharmonie te overwinnen.

Het antwoord op de vragen of het kwade natuurlijk en immer-werkend zou zijn en of iemand deze veronderstelling zou kunnen afwijzen, luidt, dat men door de studie van Christian Science het ware besef kan verkrijgen, dat het goede natuurlijk, immer-tegenwoordig en immerbereikbaar is. Door deze studie zal de mensch inzien, dat de reden voor zijne geloofwijze dat iets te goed was om waar te zijn, daarin gelegen is, dat hij in zijn denken het kwade meer dan het goede ten troon verheven had. Door het standpunt in te nemen, dat God almachtig, alomtegenwoordig en het onveranderlijk goede is, zal hij de geloofwijze, dat het kwade natuurlijk zou zijn, ontronen. Door voortdurend het goede als het natuurlijke te aanvaarden, zal hij bevinden, dat hij in staat is krankheid en andere vormen van begrenzing te overwinnen, en tevens dat zijn denken steeds meer Christusgelijkend wordt.

In de mate dat men het goede als normaal aanneemt, is men gedwongen aan alle phasen van het kwaad werkelijkheid te ontzeggen, en het al-zijn van het goede te bevestigen. Hoe belangrijk het is dit te doen, heeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, naar voren gebracht op bladzijde 167 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, waar zij schrijft: „De mate, waarin wij aan de aanspraken van het goede of het booze toegeven, bepaalt de harmonie van ons bestaan,—onze gezondheid, onzen levensduur en onze Christelijkheid."

Christus Jezus heeft voorzeker voor zijne woorden en zijne daden bewezen te weten dat het goede normaal is. Had hij geloofd dat het booze natuurlijk was, zoo zou hij den toestand van den man bij het badwater van Bethesda, die acht en dertig jaren krank gelegen had, als normaal en onvermijdelijk aanvaard hebben, en hem ongetwijfeld in het voorbijgaan een woord van medegevoel geschonken hebben. Zijne bemoedigende woorden: „Wilt gij gezond worden", en zijn bevel: „Sta op, neem uw beddeken op en wandel" bewezen, dat hij inzag, dat treurige ziekte-toestanden abnormaal en onwettig zijn. Het gevolg van dit weten, —de volkomen genezing,—bewees dat alleen het goede macht heeft. Ook in vele andere gevallen heeft hij bewezen dat het goede normaal is. Mrs. Eddy zegt in *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 200): „Het volkomen natuurlijke van Waarheid in het gemoed van Jezus was hetgeen zijn genezen gemakkelijk en oogenblikkelijk maakte. Jezus beschouwde het goede als den normalen staat van den mensch, en het booze als het abnormale."

Menig zaken-man is, doordat hij het kwade als natuurlijk aanvaard heeft, ontmoedigd, terneergedrukt en eindelijk verslagen geworden door het zich, voor de stoffelijke zinnen, ophoopende bewijs van de werking van het kwade. Indien zoo iemand zich tot Christian Science om hulp wendt, zal hij het standpunt leeren innemen, dat alleen het goede werkelijk is, en dat het algeheel normaal is goede zaken te doen. Dan zal hij de verschillende vormen van het kwade, tegenover welke hij geplaatst schijnt te zijn, ontkennen. De Bijbel zegt: „Wederstaat den duivel, en hij zal van u vlieden."

De macht tot misleiden, welke het kwaad schijnt te bezitten, komt voort uit de geloofwijze, dat het kwade werkelijk zou zijn, doch zoo wij het goede als de werkelijkheid aannemen, bevinden wij dat onze vrees voor het kwade verdwijnt; en met de vrees voor het kwade verdwijnen de gevolgen, welke voortkomen uit het aanvaarden van het kwade als normaal. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Science and Health*, blz. 480, 481): „Zoo het nietszijn van zonde, krankheid en den dood begrepen werd, zouden zij verdwijnen. Evenals de nevel opgelost wordt door de zon, zoo zou het kwaad verdwijnen voor de werkelijkheid van het goede. Het eene moet het andere verbergen. Hoe belangrijk is het dus, het goede als de werkelijkheid te kiezen!"

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

London Terrace Inn: The Chinese Cashier and Her Rose

When people pay, I smile
Then I return to my poems.

Some people, when I smile,
Gaze at my eyes abstractedly,
Glance at my book.

But my eyes mean nothing to these passers-by,
My slanting eyes;
And the words "far away" or "long ago",
Are strange signs, merely, on mysterious pages.

—Little rose, little red rose,
Shedding your last fragrance,
Bubbles collect on the walls of your vase
In quicksilver beads;
Your petals can unfold no farther.

Are you dreaming of the greenhouse—
The moist sunny air?
And the other roses? the other roses?

GLANVILLE SMITH.

Good Is Natural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPRESSIONS such as, "It is too good to be true," indicate that mankind may regard good as abnormal and evil as normal. To many, instead of good being the ever present fact, evil seems to be real. Is it true that evil is natural and ever operative? If it be true, then how can one realize the naturalness, the ever-presence, and the ever-availability of good?

The Bible says that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Certainly He from whom every good and perfect gift comes, and who is without variableness or shadow of turning, must be and is unchanging good. The Bible also states that He is a God at hand; that we live, move, and have our being in Him; that He is an ever present help; and that with Him all things are possible. Therefore God, unchanging good, is all-powerful and ever present; and His power is ever available.

At the Red Sea, Moses proved the ever-presence, the ever-availability, and the omnipotence of God, good. Daniel proved this also in the lions' den. In the fiery furnace the three Hebrew captives likewise proved the protecting power of good. The many cases of healing recorded in the Bible all point to the beneficent operation of the divine Principle, infinite good.

Not only in Bible times was it proved that, instead of evil being natural and ever operative, good is omnipotent and ever available, but in the present age students of Christian Science are proving this by overcoming sickness, sin, and other forms of discord.

The answer to the questions whether evil is natural and ever operative, and whether a person can reverse this supposition, is that through the study of Christian Science he can gain the true idea of good as natural, as ever present, and ever available. By this study he will see that the reason for his belief that something was too good to be true was that in his thinking he had enthroned evil rather than good. By taking the stand that God is omnipotent, omnipresent, and that He is unchanging good, he will dethrone the belief in evil as natural. With his continued acceptance of good as natural he will find that he is able to overcome sickness and other forms of limitation, and that his thinking is becoming more Christlike.

In the degree that one accepts good as normal one is compelled to deny reality to all phases of evil, and to affirm the allness of good. The importance of doing this is brought out by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 167 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "Our proportionate admission of the claims of good or of evil determines the harmony of our existence,—our health, our longevity, and our Christianity."

Christ Jesus certainly proved by his words and actions that he knew good to be normal. Had he believed evil to be natural, he would have accepted as normal and inevitable the condition of the man by the pool of Bethesda, who had been ill for thirty-eight years, and no doubt would have stopped to give him a word of sympathy in passing. But his rousing words, "Wilt thou be made whole?" and his command, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk," showed that he knew evil conditions of sickness to be abnormal and illegitimate. The result—the perfect healing—proved that good alone has power. He also proved in many other instances that good is normal. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200): "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal."

Many a business man, because of his acceptance of evil as natural, has become discouraged, then dismayed, and then terrified by the cumulative evidence before the material senses of the operation of evil. If such a one turns to Christian Science for help, he will learn to take the stand that good alone is real, and that good business is entirely normal. Then he will deny the various phases of evil which seem to be confronting him. The Bible says, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Evil's only seeming power to deceive lies in the belief in evil as real, but when we accept good as the reality we find our fear of evil disappearing; and with the fear of evil go the effects which come from the acceptance of evil as normal. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 480, 481): "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

A Village School of the 90's

In the lower school the morning religious instruction and exercise were followed by the recital of what we called "Manners." We even used the word in its singular form: The aphorism or injunction for which each was responsible we termed a "manner." For the searching out and the composition of his daily "manner" each child was a law unto himself; perhaps, indeed, it was the one part of the day's inflexible programme which can be called entirely self-directing. We culled these "manners" from books, from parents, from memory, or in cases of the eleventh hour from our own heads; there was no rule against reasonable repetition provided the same child did not too frequently recite the same "manner" or that the same "manner" were not proffered twice on the same morning by two different children.

The philosopher Epictetus, who objected to the laying down of rules, particularly rules of etiquette, would have been sadly annoyed at the enjoyment we derived and the glibness we displayed in this peculiar exercise. As the teacher called the roll, each child rose, stood by his seat in the prescribed position, and delivered himself of his "manner." Even the littlest were not excused. The subjects of the "manners" varied from the high affairs of ethics to the more practical concerns of decent and decorous living.

A few examples will suffice to suggest their limitless scope and range. A serious, frail little girl, whose general makeup denied an ounce of drama, was given to crying out in impassioned tones, "In case of shipwreck, save the women and children first!" A fat little boy in very tight trousers, who has since become one of the financial props of Boston, furnished proof for the once popular contention concerning the New England morning meal by his reminder, repeated as often as possible and always with a suggestion of regret: "Never ask for two pieces of pie at breakfast." The most popular "manner" of a drab, prosy child, who usually remained for weeks on end at the foot of the spelling-class, echoed her mother's widespread talents as a housewife: "In sweeping a room, never forget the corners."—From "A Goodly Heritage," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Holt.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mortals and Immortals." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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HARRY I. HUNT
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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Indulge In Irregularly Lower Movement

Flurry of Week-End Selling Brings About a Mild Reaction

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Financial markets encountered a flurry of week-end selling today, as they did last Saturday, and many leading shares lost 1 to 3 points in active trading. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares for the two-hour session.

While most business news continued favorable, a moderate recession as shown in the weekly carloadings report, tended to accelerate profit-taking sales, as traderr felt that business improvement might be approaching a seasonal peak. Nevertheless, week-end reports indicated a further expansion of steel praoduction.

Uncertainties surrounding the disarmament conference, with France again prepared to occupy the Rhineland, also tended to prompt a lightening of long commitments in shares, on the theory that the success of the forthcoming economic conference might be largely dependent upon the results of the disarmament parley.

Selling was principally in the industrial and utility shares. Pressure on the rails was moderate. Dairy issues, and some specialities held firmly. Case and Consolidated Gas lost more than 2 points, and issues down a point or two included American Telephone, General Motors, United States Steel, du Pont, American Can, United Aircraft, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, National Steel, North American and Public Service of New Jersey. Borden and National Dairy advanced more than a point, and National Distillers rose more than 2, while Crown Cork was again firm.

Selling of Utilities

Selling of the utiilties evidently reflected passage by the Senate of a measure to transfer the electric power tax to the producers. Dairy issues were helped by increased prices for dairy products.

In commodities, hogs remained a strong spot, reaching $5 per hundredweight for the first time since August and corn was firm.

The decrease in carloadings from the previous week was 11,857 cars, reducing the total of 523,819. While this was a little larger than the usual seasonal decline, as indicated by Moody's Index, it was less severe than in the like period last year, so that total was only 1.8 per cent a week previously, and the smallest recession from a year ago since 1930. In the week ended last Dec. 24, the total was above a year previously, but that was due to the artificial influence of holidays falling in different weeks.

Commodities generally followed stocks. The early firmness in corn was not well maintained, and wheat receded moderately for a time. Cotton futures at New York closed 50 to 75 cents a bale lower.

Foreign exchanges continued to move rather narowly, compared with recent performances, but the dollar was firm. Sterling cables ruled ¾ of a cent lower at $3.97½, and French francs .01 of a cent lower at 4.63 cents.

Bonds Rule Irregular

Bond market enthusiasm cooled a trifle today with considerable profit-taking in the more speculative groups giving the list a spotty appearance.

Although various secondary leaders were inclined to give up some of their recent substantial gains, higher priced maturities generally maintained a steady to firm position. United States Government issues eased a trifle, but there was little activity in this section.

German bonds were in supply at one time at losses of fractions to a point or more following yesterday's announcement that the Reich will ignore the gold clause in its dollar obligations and pay interest in the present value of currencies. The Young plan 5½s on which interest is due June 1, rallied moderately after being down a point.

Domestic corporation gainers included some loans of American Smelting, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Texas Corporation, Union Pacific, United States Rubber, and Western Union. Small losses were recorded by bonds of Utilities Power & Light, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Loew's, New York Central, North American, Northern Pacific, Postal Telegraph, Chile Copper and Alleghany Corporation.

Foreign issues generally were mixed, the German situation apparently influencing prices in some categories. Italian 7s were off around a point at one time, as were Japanese 5½s. British 5½s were active and a shade lower.

Dividends

Abbotts Dairies, Inc., declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, and the regular quarterly dividends of 51.75 each on the first and second preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Rubber Consumption Increases

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber last month by manufacturers in the United States jumped 45.3 per cent over March, reports the Rubber Manufacturers Association. The amount used in April was 26,226 long tons compared with 18,047 in March and 27,518 in April, 1932. Crude rubber imports during April aggregated 19,459 tons, a decrease of 30.2 per cent from the previous month.

Boston Elevated Report

Boston Elevated Railway reports for April excess cost of service over receipts of $84,406, compared with excess service cost of $120,840 in April, 1932. For 10 months ended April 30 this year the amount by which cost of service exceeded revenue was $2,301,187, compared with $1,720,533 for the corresponding 10 months a year ago.

London Quotations

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72½, De Beers 5¼ and Rand Mines 6½. Money was ⅝ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅝@⅝, and three-month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 13	Last May 12
6	3	..	Adams Express	13700	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
16⅛	5	..	Adams Mills	3800	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	3000	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
3⅞	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11⅜	7⅝	1.20	Affiliated Prod	4500	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
73⅜	47¼	3	Air Reduction	10400	73½	72	72	73
2½	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
18⅞	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	32700	15	14⅝	14⅞	15
3½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	32100	2¼	2	2	2
3⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
15½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	80	16¼	15¼	16¼	14⅝
99¼	70¾	..	Allied Chem	40700	97¾	95¼	96½	97½
17	15¼	..	Allis Chalmers	10800	15	14¼	14¼	15
3½	⅜	..	Amal Leather	200	3	3	3	3½
35⅝	18½	2	Amerada	4200	35½	35⅛	34⅛	35⅝
17⅞	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	17½	17	17⅜	..
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1900	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	120	41	41	41	..
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
27	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	880	30	26	30	27
24½	9⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	1500	24	23	24	23½
84½	49½	4	Am Can	27100	87¾	87½	87¾	87¼
16⅜	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
4¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	4	4	4	3½
9	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	12	12	12	10
44¾	34	31	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	44
21	2	..	Am Colortype	400	24	24	24	23½
22¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4700	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22½
3	1	..	Am Encaustic A	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¾
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	500	7½	7	7½	7
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	96200	11⅞	10½	10½	11⅜
23½	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2300	24	23	24	23⅝
15⅜	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
8	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2900	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
34¼	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	31	31	31	31
7½	3¾	..	Am Ice	3000	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	11200	10	9½	9⅝	10
½	⅛	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
15⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3000	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	39½	39½	39½	39⅛
12⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	4800	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
46	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	40	41	41	41	42¾
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	27100	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1900	24⅞	24	24½	24½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	21	21	21	20¼
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	21600	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅛
15⅜	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	28100	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
27	20⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	1600	28	27¾	27¾	27½
..	½	..	Am Ship & Co	300	..	½	½	½
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	170	16¼	16	16	16
31⅞	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21400	28½	28	27½	29
50	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
13⅜	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	9800	13¼	12⅞	12⅝	13½
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	40	66	66	66	..
44⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	3100	42¾	42½	42½	44
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4700	52½	52¼	52¼	53½
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	76900	107¾	105⅝	105	106⅞
5¼	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	1100	18½	17	17	19
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	50	31¾	30¼	30¼	31½
24	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	16900	24	23	23	23½
19¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	12700	19⅝	19⅛	19	19¼
6¾	3⅜	..	Am Wat 1pf	300	65	65	65	65
11	3½	..	Am Woolen	7800	11⅜	11	11⅛	11
45	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	2700	44	43⅛	43⅛	43¼
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	78200	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛
9	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	9300	10⅛	9	10⅛	9
19½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	2700	10⅞	18⅜	18¾	18¾
75	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	76	76	76	75
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3	3	3	2¾
68½	63¼	7	Armour Del pf	42800	71	70	71	68½
4½	3½	..	Armour Ill A	2700	4⅝	4½	4¾	4⅜
2⅜	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2100	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
28⅝	7	..	Armour Ill pf	800	30	28½	30	27¾
3⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2700	12	11	11½	11¼
43¼	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	42½	42½	42½	39
61½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	36400	61⅜	59⅝	59⅜	60⅜
70½	50	5	Atchison pf	1100	70½	70	70	70
39	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	41⅞	38¼	40	38½
20⅝	7¾	..	Atl Refining	13700	21	20⅝	20½	20⅜
3	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9600	53¾	48½	51	47⅞
17	13	1	Austin Nichols A	210	18	16⅞	18	..
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	42100	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜

—B—

9¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	22400	8¾	7⅞	8¼	8⅜
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1170	29⅜	27⅝	28	28⅞
16	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18600	16¼	15⅜	15½	15⅝
20⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	20¼	19½	19¾	19½
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	800	31½	30¼	30¼	31
6⅜	¾	..	Barker Bros	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
6⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	12900	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	19⅞	17¾	19⅜	17⅞
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	62¾
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	900	6	5¾	6	5⅞
14½	6⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	11600	14⅛	13½	13½	14
23½	9	..	Best & Co	1200	22¼	21¼	21¾	22⅜
27½	10⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	10700	26½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
55¼	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	..	54½	53¾	53¾	53½
17	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	17	17	17	17
11	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	10⅝	10	10¼	10½
25⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	24½	23¼	24	24½
34⅝	18	1.60	Borden	9600	35⅝	33¾	34⅝	33⅞
13⅛	5½	..	Borg Warner	5200	13	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
13¾	6	..	Boston & Maine	200	13	13	13	13
2⅝	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	1700	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7½	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	6800	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
13½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5600	32⅝	31¾	31¾	31
82	63½	5	BrooklynPUn Gas	0	100	77½	77½	78½
46	28½	3	Brown Choe	100	45½	45½	45½	45¼
7½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2000	8¾	7¾	8¼	7½
1⅜	½	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1½	1½	1½	1
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
54½	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	60	55	54	55	..
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus S cvpf	700	9	8¼	8½	8⅞
2¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	2½	2	2¼	2
9	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	8	8	8	8⅞
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3	3	3⅛
2	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	2	2	2	..
19⅞	13¼	..	Burns Bros pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
13⅞	6⅛	.60	Burroughs Add	4800	13¼	13	13⅛	13
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	1½	..	Butterick	2500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
21¾	16	..	Byers	6200	20⅞	19⅜	20	20⅛

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	18¼	18	18¼	18
⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	..	¾	¾	⅞
6½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6	6	6	..
5¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1800	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5100	13½	12⅝	13	13⅜
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	2100	29⅜	29	29	29⅛
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	1200	8	7½	8	..
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	42100	61	59⅜	59⅜	62
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	40	67⅞	65½	67⅞	65½
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4400	15⅜	15	15	15¼
20⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	4500	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	28	27	27	28½
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3200	20¼	19¼	19½	20¼
23¼	1	..	Certain-Teed	900	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¼
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	15¼
29⅞	14¼	2	Chesapeake Corp	52100	29¾	28½	28⅝	29
35¾	24¾	2½	Chic & Ohio	11200	36	35⅛	35	35½
2	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅝	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4100	8⅞	8	8¼	7⅞
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
4¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6400	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾
8¾	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	12000	9½	8⅞	9	8¾
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1100	16	13⅜	14¼	12⅞
4⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
10½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
9½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2200	8⅞	8	8	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	11¼	10⅜	11	10⅜
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	12	11⅞	12	11½
14	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	150	13½	12⅝	13½	13
17¾	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	400	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
20½	7¾	..	Chrysler	51000	20¼	19¼	19¼	20¼
14⅛	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	13½	13	13⅛	12¾
52½	45	6½	City Ice & P pf	50	49½	49½	49½	49½
1¼	⅛	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	1
1½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	..
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	16	15½	15¾	15⅞
8⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1300	9⅜	8½	8½	8⅝
9⅝	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	9½	8¾	8⅞	8⅝
33	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	10	32½	33½	33½	33
18	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	51400	17⅝	16½	16⅝	17½
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
56¼	25⅞	2	Columbia Pic-vtc	4200	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12¼
10⅜	4	..	Columbia Carb	9300	54½	53¼	53¼	54¾
24½	16	3	Comm Credit	2100	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅞
33⅜	18	2	Comm Cred-A	100	22	22	22	22½
33⅜	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	9000	34	32⅝	32⅝	33
5½	2⅛	..	Comm I Tr cv pf	1100	91½	91	91	91
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	3500	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
27⅛	13⅜	..	Comwlth & So	15000	23¼	21½	22¼	22⅜
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	1200	41¾	40¼	40½	40¼
13½	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4300	13	12½	12⅝	13
4½	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1300	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
63¼	40	3.90	Consol Gas	25100	54¼	52m	52¾	54⅝
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	3100	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
9⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	42000	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9⅛
6⅞	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1100	7¼	6¾	7½	6⅝
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	2100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1m
7¼	1½	..	Container A	1300	8	7¼	7⅝	7¼
3	¾	..	Container B	2100	3½	3	3½	2⅞
8¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	8	8	8½	8½
1¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	2300	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	900	46	45⅜	46	46
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	8100	56⅞	56¼	56½	56
26⅞	10½	1.20	ContCInsurance	21100	24⅝	23¼	23½	24¾
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	19100	3m	3	3⅛	3⅛
12	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	54100	12¼	11⅞	12	11⅞
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5100	70¾	69½	69½	70⅜
5½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	5	5	5	5
33¾	22	2f	Cream of Wheat	3100	32⅜	31⅝	32	32
34⅜	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	35¾	34½	35½	34¼
36	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	2200	35½	35½	35½	36
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	2200	18	18	18	18¾
39	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	7000	39	37½	39	37½
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	3200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
48⅜	10	..	Cuban Am Sug pf	1500	50¼	57	50¼	45
41	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	44	42½	43	42
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	2300	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	17
50½	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	50¾	49¾	49¾	50½
3	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
5	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞

—D—

11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
69¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	4500	65¼	64	62	64½
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	12100	29¾	28	28¾	29½
5½	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
18⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	18	18	18	..
24⅜	17½	..	Diamond Match	4100	25	24⅝	25	24½
28½	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27	27	27	26½
22½	12	1f	Dome Mines	3100	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅞
18⅛	10⅛	1f	Dominion Stores	2200	18	17½	17½	17⅞
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1400	14⅞	14¼	14½	15¼
8	2¼	..	Dresser B	700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
..	..	..	Duluth Dk Sh pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
64¼	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	21500	63⅞	61¾	62⅝	64⅛
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	101	100½	101	101

—E—

5½	1¾	..	Eastern Rll Mill	400	4½	4¼	4½	4½
74¼	46	3	Eastman Kodak	5200	71½	70¼	70¼	72½
130	100	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	116	114	114	118
12	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3100	11¾	11	11¼	11¾
1⅝	⅜	..	Edingon Schld	700	1⅜	1½	1½	1¼
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	19⅜	18½	18½	19¼
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	1100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
2⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	21000	8¾	8	8	8¾
22	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	22	20⅞	21	22
12	8½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	100	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
40½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	3100	39⅝	38½	38⅞	39½
31	26	3	Endicott Johnson	2100	30¾	30½	30½	30⅞
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	2400	9½	8¾	9⅝	8½
32	15½	.5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	32	32	32	32½
28	15	.5f	Engineers PS wr	300	27	25¼	25½	25½
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	100	8	8	8	8

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 13	Last May 12
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	7700	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
11⅞	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10¾	10¾	11½	..
8¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
6¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	6	6	6	6¼

—F—

8¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	7½	7½	7½	8
22½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
2	¾	..	Fashion Park	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅝
10½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	800	10½	10½	10½	10½
3⅛	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
2	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	1¼	1½	1½	..
3¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	2800	3¾	3½	3½	3½
19½	3½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	18½	18½	18½	19
35½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2400	34⅝	33	33	34⅝
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	85	85	85	..
20¾	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	800	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	20⅞
71¼	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	72½	72	72½	72
60	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
2	¾	..	Follansbee B	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
10¼	2½	..	Foster-Wheeler	3600	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
25⅜	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1400	22¼	22¼	22½	23
5⅝	2	..	Foundation	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5 -
4	¾	..	Fox Film A	3700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
113	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	300	112	112	112	..
39	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	45	45	45	..
31⅞	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	5200	31¾	31¼	31¼	31⅝
9¼	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	10	10	10	9¼

—G—

Financial: News and Comment

Swelling Tide Of Buying In Grain Markets

Orders Coming From All Parts of Country—New High Marks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 13—Rising prices for grains during the week resulted from the swelling tide of buying which is coming into the principal markets, and especially at Chicago, from all parts of the country. Economic conditions on the farms have been improved immensely by the improvement in prices the last two and a half months.

The last few days wheat and other cereal futures moved up to a succession of new high marks for the crop. Trade in wheat was on a broad scale, and while there was tremendous profit-taking, causing moderate setbacks from time to time, every reaction appeared to stimulate renewed buying efforts, which kept the market irregularly on the up-grade.

Farm Bill Passed

Final action was taken on the farm bill which has now become a law. The inflation plans are yet to be tried out, but the primary object of the legislation is to advance commodity prices. Many traders are going on the assumption that prices are to be advanced, and for the last few weeks they have by far the better of the speculative argument.

In addition to the political news of a bullish character, the government report for May was much more bullish than expected, giving additional impetus to the bull movement.

The significant feature of the crop loss is that the greatest part of it is in the hard winter wheat section which nominally is the big surplus producer of the country. This tends to make holders of cash wheat firm in their views and in all probability will mean a comparatively small after-harvest pressure of new wheat on the markets.

Seeding in Northwest

A good share of the spring wheat seeding has been done in our Northwest, but in western Canada the season is extremely late with much ground yet to be seeded. On both sides of the line seed is from 10 days to three weeks late.

So far, cash wheat has kept pace with the futures with contract grades still maintaining premiums for wheat on track. Deliveries have been fair, and the open interest in May wheat has been cut down to little more than 2,000,000 bushels, an amount that is almost negligible as a market factor.

Foreign news has not indicated much change in conditions abroad, but foreign markets have shown more strength than for a long time. Late buying of Winnipeg wheat was induced by the report that France would reduce its tariff on wheat about one-half as a result of a trade agreement between Canada and France. Russian reports as usual are pretty vague, but according to advices received at London the outlook is poor due to weedy fields and scarcity of seed in many sections. In western Europe the crop outlook is still excellent.

Corn Belt Wet

Continuous rains for two weeks or more over the corn belt have prevented the planting of corn, starting a wave of buying which has resulted in September and December wheat at Chicago selling at 50 cents or more for the week. Prices for corn on the farms are from two to three times as much as they were three months ago in many sections. The crop is not only late in going in now, but much plowing has to be done yet. The assumption that corn acreage would be increased owing to losses in winter wheat may not be justified unless the weather is perfect the next few weeks.

Oats have worked up sharply on the belief that the oats acreage was reduced owing to the late spring and wet weather. Rye was up because of the Government estimate of only 30,352,000 bushels.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The recovery in market quotations has made possible liquidation of some loans that had been frozen for a long time. Such funds, instead of being tied up, will again seek employment in current trade or in investment channels of their own choosing.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Concrete evidence of business improvement is so overwhelming that it is no wonder that the public has disregarded the advice of the more cautious, and has taken the bit in its teeth. We see nothing to be gained in quarreling with the obvious.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Railroad stocks are expected to pass their highs of last September in the near future. Baltimore & Ohio continues favored in the low-priced group.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We see no reason to conclude that the upward movement in either stocks or commodities is over and believe that the rails will confirm the break through last September's high levels.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: Sound speculative procedure justifies consolidating a substantial proportion of speculative profits.

Paine, Webber & Co, Boston: From the investment standpoint there is no need to disturb long positions as the broad trend of prices is still upward.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: As for the general market, while it seems somewhat more sensitive to profit-taking, danger signs of impending broad reaction do not yet seem to have been raised.

Livingston & Co., New York: We are still inclined to believe that an important setback is more likely to develop from somewhat higher levels than the present, and while some profits should probably now be taken on strength, we would by no means get out of stocks completely.

Cities Service Power Net

Cities Service Power & Light Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, profit of $10,021,196 after interest and federal taxes, but before provision for replacements, subsidiary preferred dividends and minority common stockholders' interest.

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $203,925 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $350,141 in the first quarter of 1932.

Municipally Owned Utilities In San Francisco Show Profit

Taxpayers Profit Nearly $800,000 for Fiscal Year 1932-33—Redemption of Bonds, Additions and Betterments Included in Operating Expenses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Municipally owned public utilities here will show a clear net profit to the taxpayers estimated at $784,302, for the fiscal year 1932-33.

This record of municipal ownership in a year when many private utilities are reporting operation deficits is more remarkable when it is considered that such capital expenses as redemption of bonds and additions and betterments are included in the operating expenses. If such expenses were refunded as they are by private utilities, the net earnings of the utilities would stand at $3,231,395.

These figures have been released by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, an administrative arm of the city government, which prepared them as part of the city's budgetary arrangements for presentation to the Board of Supervisors. The figures were arrived at by a continuation of the averages of profit and loss shown by the various utilities of the city over the nine months period for which complete figures are available.

Accurate Computations

These extensions of "actual" figures contemplate a proportional further reduction in revenues, following the downward trend of the portion of the year already passed. If there is a marked change in economic conditions in either direction there will be some change in the estimate required, but it is considered a conservative and accurate computation.

The estimate prepared for budget consideration extends the profit and loss columns of the utilities through the 1933-34 fiscal year, indicating a profit of $3,377,992 on the taxpayers' investment, excluding capital expenses, or a net total profit of $628,067 charging bond redemption and additions.

This estimate contemplates a considerable further reduction in revenues, which are somewhat balanced by a $1,860,381 slash in expenses of operation. Figures for a period so far in the future as the 1933-34 year are, of course, more subject to revision than those of the current year, which is more than three-fourths completed.

Water Department Income

Of the individual utilities included in the 1932-33 estimate, the city's water department was the heaviest money maker. After payment of all operating charges, maintenance, taxes, depreciation, reserve and bond interest, the department will show a net profit of $2,445,149 for the year, which must be reduced by $1,150,000 for redemption of bonds and $470,000 for additions and betterments to show the actual $825,149 by which the city treasury will profit from this department. In addition, it is pointed out, the city is acquiring ownership of the water system from the Spring Valley Water Company without cost.

The Hetch Hetchy Power Department, though not considered a fully operating unit, will return a net profit of $424,668 after deducting all operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, depreciation and interest on $22,500,000 in bonds for construction, and in addition deducting payment of $512,100 for bond redemptions and $8993 for betterments.

Against the profits of these two utilities must be written the losses of two others. The municipal railway, through maintenance of the 5-cent fare and a wage scale above the private traction companies operating here, will show a net loss of $135,437, to which must be added $201,000 for redemption of bonds, making a total of $336,437 which this utility deducts from the profits of San Francisco's municipal enterprises.

Airport Shows Loss

The San Francisco Airport at San Bruno is also a loser for the current fiscal year, though a sharp increase in business during the last few months has been brought about by its adoption as a base by four air transport lines. Thus while the airport is in the best condition since its inception, it will report an operating loss of $24,078, to which must be added capital expense for purchase of land amounting to $105,000, bringing its total deficit to $129,078.

The total revenue from the four utilities is estimated at $11,410,382, while operating costs, capital expense, bond redemptions, etc., will amount to $10,626,080.

Analysis of operating costs show that the four utilities will pay a total of $294,512 in taxes during the fiscal year, contrary to the common belief that "municipal utilities pay no taxes." In addition, the net profit, it is declared, is used to reduce taxation by its use for general municipal expense.

A Window in Wall Street

Tariff Truce

THE tariff truce signed in London is the first recommendation of the experts who prepared the draft agenda of the World Economic Conference to be carried out. It has been on the tapis since 1929. In that year such a pact was proposed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Three years later a group of nations — Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland — signed a truce themselves. But in general there has been more tariff activity on the upside since 1929 than in any other period in history. Now we have reached a point of arrest. Will the world begin gradually to whittle down its tariff walls? That is one purpose of the world parley, and all those who believe that the only sure path to international progress is a recognition of the international specialization of labor will hope that that end will be kept in view. As Will Rogers once said, every person can do something better than his neighbor, and they are both benefited by realizing such an interdependence.

* * *

Reservation:

As usual, of course, there are reservations, written and unwritten, attached to the truce. And there can be no denying that they are important. It is unfortunate, for instance, that the British reservation on import quotas had to be made. This is stated to be in conformity with the draft agenda of the world parley, which in part I, B, subsection 2 says: "The question requires to be considered whether, particularly in the case of certain primary commodities where large stocks are overhanging the markets, a better level of prices could not be obtained by the regulation of exports or production. Such an arrangement could be of special importance in the case of wheat, the cultivation of which represents the livelihood of a large proportion of mankind." Surely the subject refers to international, not national, regulation of the kind, for example, now being discussed at the wheat parley at Geneva. For in other parts of the agenda the experts are critical of quotas and all other forms of restriction on international trade. "They have brought about an unprecedented reduction in international trade," say the experts, "and threaten it with complete paralysis." The abolition of these measures, in their opinion, constituted "the most urgent problem" from the point of view of bringing world economy back to a more normal condition, or at any rate of reverting to the situation which obtained a few years ago when commercial transactions were influenced, practically speaking, only by customs duty. The French reservation, too, allows plenty of leeway. As with Britain, France intends to go forward with the negotiation of new agreements, and, moreover, exempts anti-dumping measures. But a start had to be made somewhere, and Mr. Norman H. Davis is receiving many compliments on his success.

* * *

Government in Business

Industry is far more favorable to the new plans for the mobilization of industry than is finance. In Wall Street the scheme is dubbed collectivistic. Industrialists cling to the Administration's word, "partnership." It is true that, according to the outline of the coming bill, initiative will be left to private industry. At the same time, Government supervision seems to be provided in all phases of business enterprise. Industry's acquiescence is explained by the recent report of Ernst & Ernst of the profit and loss conditions of American industry. The accounting firm studied the report of 921 representative corporations. In 1932 aggregate net loss was $43,000,000, as compared with aggregate net profit of $3,286,000,000 in 1929.

In the old days we used to hear a lot about profitless prosperity. Here is a tale of the profitlessness of depression and it undoubtedly accounts for the apparent willingness of industry to enlist the Government as a partner. Some business men say that of course the experiment is temporary. It is well not to be too sure. Will the people who are apparently willing to pull private enterprise out of a slump agree to any relaxation in supervision when a boom returns? That is precisely the time when the proposed Government board, having set its hands on control, should be the busiest. It should see that wages march abreast of profits. The publications of the National Bureau of Economic Research have made it abundantly clear that the lag of wages in the boom era, ended in 1929, brought on the twin phenomena of excess plant and installment selling.

Abnormal profits went into more plant. The lack of buying power for the extra goods was eked out by selling on credit. If the people say, "Never again," we shall witness the end of "rugged individualism," and the beginning of that end is held to be announced by the mobilization of industry scheme. It is the kind of economic planning as the first step to a new social order that has long been known to be the inspiration of several members of the presidential "brain trust."

H. B. E.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $815,411,300 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (averag), $79,341,000 (increase); tiem deposits (average), $16,417,000 (decreased); clearings week ending today, $3,142,626,861; clearings week ending May 6, $3,490,356,761.

Business Volume Rises

The rise in business activity, says the United Business Service, has now carried volumes up to the point registered at this time last year. The Service points out that this is the first time since the depression started that aggregate business has been on the same level as in the corresponding period a year previous.

Foreign Trade Obstacles Not Insurmountable

Commerce Expert Says Ways Will Soon Be Found to Eliminate Barriers

Speaking on foreign trade, Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, former director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, United States Department of Commerce, declared before the New York University Foreign Trade Club that "our foreign trade is indeed at a low ebb. But don't be discouraged.

"Ways and means will soon be found for surmounting, or tearing down, or circumventing the trade barriers which have been so rapidly constructed during the last few years and which now so effectively block the paths of international trade.

"Our customer nations, who were once so prosperous and so willing to buy, will again be prosperous and anxious to buy and to make up for the years during which they have not bought.

"In our quest for business in foreign countries," Dr. Pratt continues, "we have two great advantages, which we are frequently likely to overlook:

"First, we have found out how to make great quantities of standardized products of high quality, of fine precision, of excellent workmanship, of great beauty. No other nation has done this thing.

"Second, and of even greater importance, we have learned how to sell our products. We have learned how to find the right markets, and then how, with advertising, merchandising, selling and servicing, to find the buyers. No other nation has learned this technique.

"The philosophy of business in Europe, and to an extent throughout all foreign countries, is totally different from our own. We work first and live afterward. In Europe they live first and work afterward. This may seem like a very trite statement of a well-known fact. But unless the American exporter can get this distinction very clearly in mind, he will never make a success of his foreign business. And hundreds of failures may be traced to this very source."

Spanish Public Debt Raised By New Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A new Treasury bond issue to help balance the national budget has increased Spain's public debt to 19,737,000,000 pesetas, or 813 pesetas for each inhabitant. Even so, Spain has a smaller per capita public debt than almost all the important nations except Japan and Germany. It is almost exactly half of that of the United States.

The new bond issue announced was for 300,000,000 pesetas, but this was oversubscribed to 949,600,000 pesetas. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest, and mature in two years. Another issue, to the amount of 250,000,000 pesetas, is expected in October.

Meanwhile, Spain is reducing her foreign debt. The 1,263,000,000-franc credit extended her by the Bank of France recently has been reduced by one-fourth, 350,000,000 francs of it having been repaid.

Republic Steel Mills More Active

YOUNGSTOWN, May 13—Republic Steel Corporation this week probably is on a profit-making basis for the first time in more than two years.

Operations of the company's plant are well above 35 per cent of capacity, compared with 28 per cent May 4 and probably can approach 40 per cent by June 1 if present volume of steel sales holds.

The corporation earned its monthly depreciation charge of around $600,000 in April and added to its cash holdings in that month on an operating average at least a fourth lower than the current rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.73½	.73⅞	.73	.73¼	— ⅜
July	.75	.75¼	.74	.75¼	— ¾
September	.76	.76fn	.75	.75¼	— ⅜
Corn					
Maw	.45⅝	.45⅞	.44⅞	.45¼	— ⅛
July	.47½	.48	.46½	.47⅛	+ ⅛
September	.50	.50	.48⅜	.49	...
Oats					
May	.26⅜	.26⅜	.26⅛	.26⅛	— ⅜
July	.26⅞	.26⅞	.26¼	.26⅝	— ⅜
September	.27⅛	.27¼	.26⅜	.26¾	— ¼
Lard					
May	6.62	6.77	6.62	6.77	+.12
July	6.85	6.90	6.77	6.85b	+.05
September	6.95	7.00	6.82	6.97	+.05

b—Bid.

Treasury Offering

WASHINGTON, May 13—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., eastern standard time, on Monday, May 15, 1933. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated May 17, 1933, and will mature on Aug. 16, 1933.

U. S. Dairy Products Omits

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—United States Dairy Products Corp. deferred action on the quarterly dividends of $2 on the $8 second cumulative preferred, $1.75 on the $7 first cumulative preferred and $1.50 on the $6 cumulative second preferred stocks due at this time.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd.

LONDON, May 13—Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, profit of £915,912 after depreciation and charges, compared with £697,134 in 1931.

Soissons City Loan

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—France ordered today that the May 14 interest on the Soissons City 1936 loan be paid at the rate of 25.52 francs to the dollar. This complies with the gold clause of dollar bonds.

Increased Business For Fireproofing Co.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 13

THE General Fireproofing Company will increase operations next week to 45 per cent of capacity, the highest rate in more than a year as a result of sharp improvement in metal furniture business. More than 600 men will receive additional working time. The upturn lifts production 10 points above the current 35 per cent rate.

A pick-up in all lines of business is indicated in orders and inquiries reaching the fireproofing concern.

Textile Issues In Stock Market Show Decided Advance

Just as the textile industry is adhering to tradition in being among the first to benefit largely from the general expansion in business, textile shares are among the leaders in the big stock market advance.

The listed issues show the greater relative gains, but recently the movement has spread to the unlisted stocks, usually of the smaller units, and they now show large appreciation from the lows—in nearly all cases over 100 per cent, and in not a few cases much more.

Of unlisted New England shares showing large appreciation from the lows, Arlington is up to 20 or above as compared with 8; Pepperell is 60 bid, compared with a low of 15; Ludlow Manufacturing Associates is about 80, compared with 30.

The following table compares present prices for 16 leading New England mill shares with their approximate 1933 or 1932 lows:

	Current	Low 1933-1932	Adv
American Woolen pf	45¼	15½	29¾
American Woolen com	11	1⅝	9⅜
Amoskeag Manufact'g	6	1¼	4¾
Arlington Mills	20@22	8	13
Berkshire Fine Sp pf	21@22	7	14½
Cabot Mfg Co	60 bid	30	30
Draper Corp	33@35	18	16
Farr Alpaca	20@22	5	16
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	78@82	30	50
Merrimack Mfg pf	18@22	10	10
Nashua Mfg pf	18@22	10	10
Naumkeag Stm Cot Co	53@55	27	27
Pacific Mills	19½	3	16½
Pepperell Manuf Co	60 bid	15	45
Plymouth Cordage Co.	49@52	30	20½
Sanford Mills	16@17	7	9½

National Power & Light Shows Profit for Year

National Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, balance of earnings applicable to interest of $9,400,299 compared with $1,356,583 required for interest to public, and other deductions. Corresponding figures for the previous 12 months were: balance applicable to interest, $12,088,655; interest to public and other deductions, $1,357,433.

After deducting interest and preferred dividends, there remained $6,365,450 applicable to the common stock, on which dividends of $5,451,722 were paid, leaving a surplus of $913,728. A year previous, the balance applicable to common stock was $9,053,012 and after payment of $5,449,437 common dividends surplus amounted to $3,603,585.

League Declares Austria's Position Further Improved

Budget Equilibrium Established—Rail and Bank Reforms Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Financial Committee of the League of Nations at its April session recorded its pleasure at the improvement in the financial and monetary position of Austria.

"By energetic measures on the part of the Austrian Government," concludes the committee's report, "budget equilibrium, which was endangered at the beginning of this year, has been reëstablished on the basis of present estimates. Good progress toward financial equilibrium of the state railways has been made as the deficit amounting to 105,000,000 schillings last year is being reduced to 80,000,000 schillings which are covered by the state budget. The scheme for reorganization contained in the report of the Swiss railway expert, Dr. Herold, is in process of execution and considerable progress has been realized in this direction."

By recent banking reforms, the situation of the banks has been improved and their costs of exploitation diminished. At the same time the influence of the National Bank over the money market has been substantially increased. It has not yet been possible, owing to technical difficulties, to float the guaranteed loan provided for in the Protocol of July 15, 1932. Since Jan. 1, however, the Swiss Government has notified the Austrian Government of its participation in the loan for an amount of 8,000,000 Austrian gold schillings, while the Belgian and Dutch Governments have deposited bills before their parliaments. The total amount of the participation in the loan, including Belgium and Holland, is so far 246,000,000 gold schillings.

A railway expert, Sir Osborne Mance, has been appointed in agreement with the Austrian Government to make an inquiry into the problem of capital expenditure of the railways, in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol of July 15, 1932. The new agreement would insure considerable alleviation to the Austrian Government by the postponement for a period of two years of the obligations which it assumed under the January agreement. In March, the Austrian Government proceeded to a reorganization of the two other principal Viennese banks.

All foreign exchange transactions in Austria now take place at free market rates. The object of the restrictions on foreign exchange transactions which are still in force is how essentially to prevent the flight of capital and to insure execution of the regulations concerning the payment of foreign debts.

"The Austrian Government has, so far as could be reasonably expected, in the present circumstances, carried out the plan of reforms contemplated in the protocol," concludes the report. These conclusions were reached by the Financial Committee as a result of discussions with Dr. Schüller, Austrian Minister; Dr. Gruber, head of the budget section of the Ministry of Finance; M. Rost van Tonningen, representative of the League of Nations in Austria, and M. Frère, adviser to the Austrian National Bank.

Oil Wells Closed For Higher Prices

Austin, Texas, May 13

OF THE total of more than 10,000 wells in the East Texas oil field, approximately 1100 are closed, due to the unwillingness of operators to sell their oil at present low prices.

Although the general posted price has risen to 25 cents a barrel, most of the oil being moved by rail is less than this price. S. W. Ross, president of the East Texas Oil & Land Owners Association, estimates that the field output in excess of legal maximum allowable is 200,000 barrels daily.

Clothing Business More Confident As Buying Increases

CHICAGO, May 13 — Clothing manufacturers here are confident a reversal of the downward trend of prices and production will soon become apparent.

Thus far the largest increase in buying has been in retail and primary markets. Consumers are buying in anticipation of higher retail prices, while manufacturers and processors have been in the market for raw materials for the fall season in hope that primary market prices will continue upward, which would permit them to realize a profit through appreciation of inventories in addition to regular manufacturing profit.

The wholesale market has not yet felt the effects of increased business at retail. Retailers apparently are taking advantage of consumer buying to reduce further their already depleted stocks and have made only nominal commitments for fill-in merchandise. However, continuation of consumer buying at present levels should soon be reflected in larger commitments at wholesale.

Indications are that retail prices of men's clothing will not be raised until fall merchandise is displayed. Likewise no increase in prices to retailer is anticipated by manufacturers until fall lines are marketed this summer. Spring business is about completed so far as manufacturers are concerned. The mark-up this fall will depend on the trend of raw material prices prior to midsummer, when fall fabrics are cut.

Ford Motor Co. Sells Universal Credit Corp.

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The sale by the Ford Motor Company of its interest in the Universal Credit Corporation to the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation was completed with the signing of contracts yesterday, according to a joint announcement by Henry Ford and Henry Ittleson, president of Commercial Investment.

The Ford company, it was stated, will receive approximately $30,000,000 for its interest.

Huge Conversion Loan for Canada Now Authorized

Total of $750,000,000 to Be Used for Maturities, Unemployment, Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 13—Authority to raise a "conversion" loan of an amount up to $750,000,000 was given the Government by Parliament yesterday. The day before, when E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, introduced the resolution, he explained that the Government will require a minimum of $375,000,000 this year to meet bonds maturing, together with Canadian National deficits and unemployment and farm relief.

The balance will be devoted to converting bonds at a lower rate of interest. The average rate on Canada's funded debt is now almost exactly 5 per cent.

The rate on the new bonds offered will depend upon the performance of the market in the next few weeks, but the Government hopes that it will not have to pay more than 4 per cent and that its new securities will sell at a figure close to par. Canadians will be appealed to on patriotic grounds to convert their unmatured bonds for the new issue.

L. C. Smith & Corona

Report of L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,030,703 after taxes, depreciation, interest, provision for doubtful accounts, etc. A provision of $125,000 for inventory obsolescence and overstock was charged against earned surplus account. In 1931 net loss amounted to $926,671 after taxes and charges.

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Progress in Education

Country-Wide Investigation of High Schools

Ready to Be Used as Basis for Sound Retrenchment

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

SCORES of constructive innovations have been brought to light by a National Survey of Secondary Education, and are now being published in 28 monographs that will enable school authorities to profit by the experiments of institutions in all sections of the country.

Nine of the 28 monographs are ready for distribution by the United States Office of Education and others are in the hands of the printer. It is especially fitting that the results of this three-year investigation for which Congress appropriated $225,000 should become available at this time when school authorities are having to face drastic cuts in their budgets and are wondering which services they can eliminate with the least harm to their school system. These reports, Dr. Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary schools at the University of Chicago and associate director of the survey, advises, should be used as a basis for retrenchment. They reveal authoritatively that many of the recent unusual changes in secondary education are not just "new-fangled ideas" or "frills," and will aid in determining the true value of the various innovations.

Aim Was to Uncover

The purpose of the survey, which was directed by a board of nine consultants, a professional committee of 30 members and an advisory committee of 56 persons of varying noneducational interests, was to uncover the unusual and noteworthy practices being introduced into the high schools of the United States. In Europe where education is centralized, it is an easy thing to keep track of experiments and their results, but in the United States there is the problem of making known to all school authorities the educational progress being made in other states and communities.

Progress in public secondary education has been steady in this country but officials of the Office of Education believe even greater steps forward will be taken when school officials have in hand this survey, this comprehensive study of the problem as a whole. It is estimated that it would have taken one man working alone 70 years to complete such a comprehensive survey.

The findings deal with five broad fields—organization of high schools, student personnel problems, administrative and supervisory problems, curriculum activities and extracurriculum activities.

One of the most noticeable innovations in the secondary school system is the downward extension of the high school into the elementary grades through the creation of the junior high school and the upward extension of the high school into the college level through the establishment of the junior college. The group studying this change, after examining all types of reorganization, concluded that undivided six-year schools, or junior-senior high schools organized on a three-three basis stand out above all other types of schools in both comprehensiveness and consistency of organization.

Five types of existent organization for secondary schools were revealed: (1) those maintained by common school districts which operate grades from kindergarten to high school; (2) state-supported secondary schools; (3) county high schools; (4) secondary schools maintained by separate high school districts, and (5) secondary schools maintained by special chartered districts. In special studies of school district organization in six typical California and Illinois counties it was found that advantages would result if control of elementary and secondary schools were unified.

Investigation of enrollments in secondary schools showed large increases for pupils of all economic levels. A special study was made of the smaller high schools in which the outstanding features were variations in types of organization and the range and variety in administrative, supervisory and other duties of the principal in charge. Two serious problems in the smaller schools were found to be the shortness of tenure and the heavy teaching load in terms of the number of different subjects taught by one teacher. Unreasonably low salaries were received by a considerable percentage of both principals and teachers.

A study of Negro secondary education revealed that the percentage of white pupils enrolled in high school is more than three times as large as the corresponding percentage of colored pupils. To make the teacher-educable ratio equal for colored and white races would require 17,798 Negro teachers or 12,758 more than are available at present. To bring the cost per Negro pupil up to the cost per white pupil would require 21 per cent more than is at present being spent, it was estimated.

Of the total number of staff members in departments of education, 916 or about 322 per cent are concerned primarily with secondary education, another group found. Nearly half of these officials reported masters' degrees. This group discovered need for more careful definition of the duties and functions of administrative officers.

In Finding New Teachers

A committee on the selection of teachers found that school superintendents in locating new teachers usually depend on applications filed by the candidate. Placement bureaus of higher educational institutions rank second and private teachers' agencies third. The personal interview is used in most school systems, and approximately half of the superintendents report the observation of candidates while teaching.

Guidance programs, it was found, are being carried on in five ways: through regular administrative officers, through home room advisers, by a specially trained counselor, through a guidance bureau or through a composite of these different methods. There was some objective evidence to prove the value of guidance. Boards of education were found willing to support it on the statement of parents and individual pupils that the service had been valuable.

Provisions for individual differences of pupils were found to include homogeneous grouping, plans characterized by the unit assignment, special classes, study of problem cases, variation in pupil load, out-of-school projects and advisory or guidance programs. A study of marking and promotion systems of over 1000 schools revealed that the best current practices along this line have been established within the last 10 years. In four-fifths of the schools marks are issued in the form of letters or equivalent symbols. Including minor variations, 100 different marking systems were used in the 258 schools intensively studied.

During the year 1929-30, 53 research bureaus reported 565 studies in progress relating primarily to the field of secondary education.

The survey's report on high school libraries shows that more than five-sixths of the schools have the library housed in rooms used only for that purpose. Many devices were studied for coöperation between teachers and the library staff.

Increase of Subjects

The number of subjects offered in senior high schools and four-year high schools has consistently increased while the number of offerings in junior high schools has decreased during the past decade as against the rapid increase of the preceding 10 years, a study of curriculums discloses. The percentage of pupils taking foreign languages and mathematics in all high schools has decreased while the percentage of those taking social subjects and physical education has increased.

A large number of schools reported curriculum revision in recent years.

Seven-eighths of the courses in Latin are following recommendations of the Classical Investigation for a content better adapted to modern youth than is the four-year sequence of grammar, Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil.

Physical education is required in almost all of the 460 schools studied because of their outstanding work in this field. The courses are primarily of the nature of games and free play, with formalized activities constituting only a small part of the program. Schools generally recognize the value of a program of intramural games, and the trend in interscholastic athletics is at present toward readjustments in aims and emphasis, another group found.

Increase of Extras

In the period from 1913 to 1930, extracurricular activities for boys increased 105 per cent and for girls 313 per cent. Activities programs were discovered to be somewhat unbalanced, and, on the whole, clubs are not being administered to produce the best possible result.

A need for codification and simplification of laws relating to secondary education was cited by a group studying the legal side of the question. A tendency toward greater state control over secondary schools was revealed. The importance of keeping the public informed of the needs, aims and achievements appears to be recognized by most of the nation's high schools, it was found by a group that studied medium of publicity.

A study of the articulation of high schools and colleges points out the necessity of coöperative programs which will touch directly both the present work and the future plans of secondary school and college populations. It was found that the median percentage of failure in the 1929-30 freshman class was 6.5 per cent among 294 institutions. The means used to reduce failure were manifold but none was reported as unusually successful.

M. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

A LITTLE GIRL'S WAY OF WELCOMING THE SPRING

Up on her toes—light and airy. One of the verses she sings as she skips begins, "Butterfly, butterfly——" She is free and joyous. And oh the different ways of doing it which she knows—with her very special short rope by herself, with a long piece of clothes line with her friends. There are "Winding the Clock," "Lady, lady, drop your handkerchief," "Give me some bread and butter," "Mother, give me the key," and we must not forget "salt, pepper, mustard, cider, vinegar," with the rope going faster and faster.

The State's Responsibility

Like all other states, California is tempted to make arbitrary, ill-advised retrenchment in the financial support of its schools. It is true that some of the million-dollar schools never should have been built. But because, by-and-large, education has been economically administered; because many school subjects and courses have proved through years of experience not to be the frills which the uninformed would have them; because to a state the schools are always of a first rather than a secondary concern, educators are asking that sanity characterize every action taken.

By ROSEMARY E. MASON

Statistician, Affiliated Teacher Organizations of Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA'S educators plead for calmness and intelligence in the Legislature's adjustment of the financial support of the State's schools. They, at the same time, in common with other men and women, feel that the taxpayer must be relieved. The burden of the small property owner is greater than that of the great revenue producing agencies of the State, the railroads, banks, public utilities and other forms of operative properties. In 1930-1931, the California farmer paid from 10 per cent to 33 per cent of his net income in taxes. The bank that held the farmer's mortgage paid but 4 per cent of its net returns.

This discrepancy is due to the present "Divided Sources" system of taxation. By constitutional amendment in 1910, the State secured the sole right to tax operative property. The result is that gradually the "forgotten man" has assumed a greater and greater share of the governmental costs.

But the "forgotten man" is at last in revolt. Educational leaders are in agreement that school as well as governmental expenditures must be decreased. They insist that the small taxpayer be relieved of his burden. But in this readjustment they ask that the security of the country's childhood be not endangered.

A trained citizenry is the result of a well-correlated school program. Such training has ever been the primary function of the State. California has, however, by a narrowing of the tax basis, gradually reduced her responsibility toward her children. From 1890 to 1931, the state government has reduced its support of education's financial needs from 52.47 per cent to 14.9 per cent. The remaining 85 per cent of present school funds is raised by county and district taxation.

Educational Safeguards

Legal enactment compels the state of California to pay a "fixed charge" to the school districts for the education of its boys and girls. This mandatory charge of $30 for elementary and secondary pupils is based upon the average daily attendance. This is in turn matched by the county with $30 for the elementary pupil; $60 for the high. The kindegarten is supported in full by the school district; the junior college from special funds. Now these educational safeguards are threatened.

The 1933 Legislature has recessed to July 1. Eager politicians have evolved some 300 bills aimed at the welfare of the great educational system of California. Drastic proposals relative to political control of school budgets, curricula changes, teacher status, and school administration are being offered. Social maladjustment pends.

The public school system of California has, according to the figures of the State Department of Education, effected greater savings during the last biennial than all other governmental departments combined. From 1931 to 1933 throughout the State the boards of education and boards of trustees courageously faced actualties. By teacher reduction, increased pupil load, curtailment of materials and supplies, they have effected the amazing retrenchment of $48,482,684.03, a saving of 27.47 per cent. Los Angeles school district alone saved over $7,000,000 during the last school year.

But the foes of education remain unsatisfied.

"You tell us that you have done much," say they. "We will show you that you have scarcely begun."

22 Cents

But 22 cents of the California tax dollar, from the kindergarten through the university, goes for public education. On the other hand, the cost of criminal justice is high. Yet the politicians would, in the name of economy, divorce continuation, adult, and vocational education of the socially unfit, from the public school systems of the State. Does the barred door of the reformatory effect a greater good than the open door of the classroom? It is an established fact that the adult evening schools have proved an emotional stabilizer in these days of economic struggle.

The kindergartens of California are in peril. Although the cost of kindergartens is met by the school district, yet the anxious pen of the state legislator has marked them for political dismemberment.

Tenure, the civil service of the teaching profession, is under fire. In 1921 the California Teacher Association, by legislative enactment, obtained a guarantee of teacher rights. Once again, however, hard-pressed school districts are making of this cause a political football. Economy has succeeded to the demands of professional efficiency. The Legislature is being bombarded by the pleas of county boards who resent the cost that permanency must entail. With the abolition of tenure, the teacher becomes a remnant upon the bargain table of district budgeting.

The schools of California are on the defensive. With no organized program of leadership, they find themselves assailed by the proposals of numerous agencies eager to save the dollar in the taxpayer's pocket. The foes of education have construed facts and figures to their liking. The taxpayer, knowing only that his burden must be in some measure relieved, adds unthinkingly to the clamor. Like frightened sheep, the friends of education bleat "wolf-wolf" at every new legislative tender. Stubbornly they have resisted all suggestion of change.

Better to Bend

And thus they have erred. For by this very resistance, the forces of education have solidified neutral public opinion into active hostility. Now, with the Senate of the 1933 California Legislature definitely arrayed against the schools, education's leaders have awakened to the price such inflexibility must pay.

"Better to bend than to break."

With this as a new slogan, the California Teacher Association and its allied organizations are now extending an olive branch in the form of amended tenure, confirmation of district consolidation, and well-planned curricula restrictions. With these concessions as coin, they may yet barter for the retention for mandatory state school support, and the safeguarding of school districts from political machinations.

But the time has come when the people of California must be taught once more the value of its schools. Million dollar school buildings, which are often little more than the false façade of Chamber of Commerce pride, are not needed for the true service of education. Education rightly functioning should begin at babyhood and never stop. Schools should be community centers. Teachers should recognize that communal responsibility extends beyond the stop watch of the 3 o'clock bell. Pictorial, well-organized publicity must be utilized to bring the schools back to the hearts of the people. To this end a state publicity director has just been appointed by the Teachers Association of California. His work is greatly needed.

Letters From Parents

Effective Substitutes for Too Much Talking

Alhambra, Calif.

Dear Friends:

When we mothers have labored without apparent success to establish some desired trait in a child—and then suddenly find a way, it is with joy and thanksgiving we pass the method along. I have been reading the Parent Column in our wonderful newspaper for several years and have been helped many times.

Our son is not quite 10 years of age and from the time he could toddle I had tried to impress on him the desirability of hanging his clothes up at night or when he was through with them. I never succeeded to the point that he did it without being told and one day I had an idea and so I told him that some day it would be rather disturbing to get up in the morning and not be able to find his clothes.

After several warnings we came to a Friday evening and his clothes were left sprawled on the bathroom floor. I rolled them into a neat bundle and hid them in a place where they would not be too easy, nor yet too difficult to find.

The search next morning took a good half hour—part of it tearfully—but everyone was pleasant to him (not a word of rebuke or teasing).

We have to smile, for now when he comes to the living room to kiss us good night he has all of his clothes tucked under his arm to be put away in his closet as he is taken to bed. His little sister has benefited also from this experience. It seems we have to find some method that makes a lasting impression.

This same youngster insisted on spreading a whole, or at best, a half slice of bread at the table. After several warnings the nicely spread slice of bread was taken from him and he had to do without that part of his meal. He has never forgotten that and it certainly was a better method than the continuous talking that brought no results.

We find it hard sometimes to do the effective thing until forced to it and then find it the best way after all; for what can be more disrupting to the harmony of home life than constantly correcting repeated misbehavior.

Loving coöperation is well worth striving for and brings the best results when "talking" can be brought to a minimum. (Mrs.) C. T. G.

* * *

Experience in "Adoption"

London, Eng.

Dear Friends:

In response to Mrs. G. H. C.'s request!—though The Parent Column is so wonderful it would seem impossible for me to contribute a single idea.

I feel I "adopted" my little stepdaughter when at the age of 13 she gave me ready access to her heart and home. In making her little dresses and meeting her other needs, I at last understood the extent of my own mother's ministrations for her three, and this understanding begat a deep gratitude that I had always yearned to feel and express.

Between my stepdaughter and myself there have been tussles. Self-will would battle on both sides, and we had to learn to trust each other, and bury that little prefix "step" in our relationship, even if others tried to remember it.

Mad ambition and pride in regard to her education and training had to give place to Love's plan for her, which resulted in rest from an uneven struggle, and rewarded us with a spiritual upfoldment which beautified her whole being. The transforming effect on her disposition of independence when she began to earn was, to say the least, startling; proving that curtailed studies may be for some the best thing. I can never adequately express my gratitude for the wisdom, guidance and immeasurable help her Sunday school gave us at this time, and for my husband's coöperation and support which dispelled any sense of separation among the members of our little family.

My daughter's really thoughtful moments have been rare, but infinitely precious, giving promise of fruitful maturity in such remarks as these: "Mummie, if everyone would adopt a little motherless baby, what a different world it would be." She evidently thinks half a mother is better than no mother at all, while I listen to mothers who know nothing about that prefix "step" with the feeling that their daughters give them no more than mine has given me.

If I have a single regret it is because she was 13 years instead of two or three when I came along. It would have been nicer to grow up together, but there is some comfort in being, next to Daddy, her best earthly friend, and in feeling one may have helped her over the seemingly difficult years of adolescence, while I am more than grateful for all this experience has taught me. Yes, prospective adopters, it is well worth it! Very sincerely yours, (Mrs.) B. M. F.

* * *

A Neighborhood Group

Hanson, Ky.

Dear Friends:

Nine years ago my husband and I came to live on a farm in the Shakerag Hills of Kentucky. Life was strange at first and I felt lonesome, homesick and useless. I had always been busy in church and club life in my former home in the city.

Finally I began to look around and I noticed the children seemed restless and unoccupied during the period that intervened between the six months' school term and the time to help with the crops.

As an experiment I invited all of the little girls of the neighborhood to spend an afternoon with me. I gave them a lesson in embroidery and plain sewing. They seemed so pleased that I invited them again for an afternoon the next week and the next and so we have been meeting, once a week, for eight years during the months that follow the closing of the country schools in January until a short time before the term which begins in July.

People in this part of Kentucky are very poor and the parents cannot assist in the purchase of material required for the work. Fortunately I enlisted the interest of kind friends who assist us by donating muslin, embroidery thread, quilt scraps and other inexpensive material. The children learn quickly and have made many garments and numbers of useful household articles. With flour and feed sacks we have made dresser covers, tea towels, pillow cases, aprons, lunch cloths and face towels. Some of the older girls have pieced quilts and made rugs.

We meet at 12:30 and sew until 2:30 and then devote half an hour to Sunday school lesson as the children do not have an opportunity to attend church. At 3 we have a short recess. Thereafter sew until 5.

At the close of the "Sewing Class" term we have a picnic to which we invite mothers and little brothers. Kind friends also help me in this by furnishing ice cream, fruit and extra sandwiches. It is the only social event the little children have during the year and th crowd so much happiness into the afternoon, it does one good to see them.

Of course it means work and I usually devote many hours in preparing work for the class, in addition to the ones given to their instruction at regular class time, but feel amply repaid for my labor. The homes are more attractive since the bits of fancy work adorn them, the children are better clad with garments they have made themselves; and the knowledge they have received from Bible lessons, I feel, will be a lasting benefit.

I am telling you about this work as I thought there might be others feeling homesick and lonely, with lots of time to spare, who might have a class similar to this one. It would bring joy and satisfaction to the teacher and make many children happier and more useful.

(Mrs.) W. R. P.

Our way of teaching our pupils to care for their funds is very simple indeed. We have a school bank, the checks of which are good only on the campus. The boarding students deposit all their money in the bank and pay for their books and other school supplies by check. Each pupil keeps a bank book so that she knows the condition of her checking account. If pupils want money to do shopping in the city, they draw checks to cash and get the money. You see, the whole system is extremely simple and accomplishes two things: First, the money is safe—there is no danger of its being lost; secondly, the pupil learns to keep track of her expenditures and her checking account.

E. K.

Adding the Prefix

Our Living Language Series—13

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE considered, in prefix forms, the changes that are made for euphony. We have seen that words beginning with the prefix *ad* often change *ad* to *ac, ag, af, al, am, ar, ap, as, at*. In the same way, the prefix *ob* often changes for euphony. In the word *object*, the prefix is *ob*; in the word *offensive*, we change *ob* to *of*, making the consonant of *ob* agree with the beginning of the root form, *fens*. In the word *opposite*, you do not hear the *i* of the last syllable. But you do hear this *i* in the *ition* ending of *opposition*. Associate the two for writing; since there is *i* in the *it* of *opposition*, the word *opposite*, coming from the same root, will also have *i*.

The prefix *com* changes its consonant to agree with the root form following. In the word *composite*, *com* retains its original form—*composite* is easy to say—but in the word *collect*, *com* changes to *col*, because *comlect* would be so difficult to say.

The *mit* of *remit* also occurs in the word *commit*. Tell why *commit* has two *m*'s, while *remit* has only one.

Re is a prefix that never changes its form. *Re* means *back*, or *again*. When you use a word beginning with *re*, do not use the Anglo-Saxon word *back*, since that word would be a repetition of the Latin prefix. Thus, "to return back" would be "to turn back back"—and even the most thoroughgoing retrogression scarcely needs this repetition to express it!

Consider the word *disrupt*. Observe that it has the single *r*, while *corrupt* has, in addition to the *r* of *rupt*, the changed consonant of the original prefix, *com*. Obviously, the prefix in *disrupt* is *dis*. It retains its original form, as in *dissuade, distort*. But in the word *differ, dis* becomes *dif*; in many other words, the consonant of *dis* is dropped, so that the prefix becomes *di*. This prefix indicates a scattering, a separation, a breaking up.

Consider the word *notation*. "Connotation" would be a very awkward word; so the *n* of *com* changes to *n*, but *connotation* is easy to say. You cannot throw away the *n* from the prefix *com*, but you can substitute a new consonant, for euphony.

In the word *annotation*, we have the same changing of prefix *ad*. Thus, instead of *adnotation* the word is *annotation*. Be sure, in writing the word, that you keep the *n* for the prefix *ad*. An *annotation* is a note added by way of comment or explanation; the *connotation* of a word implies that it carries something more than the essential or primary meaning: as, "The word's associations have given it a disagreeable connotation."

The prefix *de* is a very common one. *De* plus *notation* gives us the word *denotation*, in which we do not have double *n*. (Where would you get an extra *n* for *denotation*? There is no *n* in the prefix *de*, and only one at the beginning of *notations*.)

The denotation of a word, or what it denotes, is its actual meaning. The connotation, or what it connotes, is the meaning the word suggests or imolies, in addition to its actual meaning.

Observe these changed-form prefixes in your reading. They are given here in review, to help you fix them in thought.

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SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

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SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

Argentina Ready For Trade Pact With America

Exchange of Meat for Manufactures Offered by President Justo

Copyright 1933 by the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 13—President Justo declared yesterday that Argentina was ready to sign a trade treaty with the United States in a cordial effort to stimulate commerce between the two republics and quicken business activities in both countries.

In an exclusive interview the President said that his Government hoped a new deal in the commercial relations between Argentina and the United States could be swiftly realized. He frankly said he thought tariffs in the United States and elsewhere were too high. Argentina, he said, was ready to coöperate in a world movement for lower tariffs. The President asserted he was willing to send an economic mission to Washington and thought the United States should send one to Argentina.

"I believe an Argentine mission to the United States would be useful," the President said, "and likewise, in reciprocity, should demand the sending of an American mission to Argentina. Such a mission would see the selection and care with which our goods are made, and would undoubtedly lead to lifting the present sanitary restrictions in the United States against Argentine products.

"These restrictions, we must confess, dishearten our producers and we must also admit they hurt our national pride."

President Justo emphasized that foreign holders of Argentine bonds could rest assured the obligations would be met.

The Argentine Chief Executive explained that following the new pact with Britain, his Government was looking forward to negotiating a commercial agreement with the United States. He said:

"After signing an accord with Great Britain, my Government turns now with pleasure to negotiating a commercial agreement with the United States, with whom we are bound by identical sentiments and traditions.

"The decrease in our former commercial relations should prove an educational experience. Collaboration must prevail over economic nationalism.

"While I do not desire to give an opinion on the trends in economic development of a friendly nation, should the United States seek new perspectives it would find at its side the facilities of Argentina.

"I am unable to determine the course of the negotiations, but we still hope that our meat would be appreciated by consumers in the United States. In return, Argentine consumers would take more United States manufactured goods."

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 "Herr Hitler and his Heirs": humorous program.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 "With the Coast Guard," Lieut. Vincent Charte.
8:30 NBC, "Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten."
9:00 Jimmy McHale's Orchestra.
9:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
9:30 Advertising Federation Program: male quartet.
9:45 Announcements; sport review.
10:00 NBC, Dinner in honor of Postmaster-General James A. Farley; speakers.
11:15 News; local dance music.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Songs and guitar.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 Book lovers' talk.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air; sketch.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 Eliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, "Melody's Headlines."
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Theo Karle; orchestra.
9:45 Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
10:15 Same as WBZ.
11:30 CBS, Portland (Ore.) Junior Symphony Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Tesd Fiorito's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, Program from Baltimore.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 National Sojourners talk.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "Blackbirds," presenting recordings by Negro orchestras, soloists and chorus.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 CBS, "Saturday Frivolities."
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, songs.
5:15 Harmony Twins, songs.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Westminister Orchestra.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 WHDH Ensemble; time.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, Mother's Day Program, from Washington, D. C.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 "Laws that Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
4:45 "Irish Story Teller."
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6:15 NBC, Beethoven Cycle, with Gordon String Quartet.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History sketch, "The Duel of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr."
8:00 NBC, Reisenfeld's Viennese Program.
8:30 Brockton Banjo Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, "The New Milk Plan for New England."
9:00 NBC, Headliners; Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 Male quartet, Gil Hamlin, director.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Kahagalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 NBC, Green's Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song," chorus.
5:00 NBC, "Impressions of Italy"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Joseph Livoti, violinist.
7:00 "The Murder of the Tsar's Family," Mr. A. D'Annikov.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Felix Fox, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar"; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; Jimmy Durante, guest artist.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, Armida, International Songstress.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour: symphony orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus.
5:00 CBS, Mothers' Day Program.
5:15 CBS, Choral program.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording.
5:45 Announcements; news.
6:00 CBS, "How Far Is a Judge Free in Rendering a Decision," Judge Learned Hand and Prof. Felix Frankfurter.
6:30 "Twilight Reveries."
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 CBS, "Chicago Knights."
7:15 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:30 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Drama, "The Necklace" by Guy De Maupassant.
9:30 CBS, Piano duo; soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rines's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings, with organ.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, International Poetry Reading contest.
12:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air; Rabbi Levi of Temple Israel.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
2:00 Paul Murphy's Orchestra.
2:30 Durrell String Quartet.
3:00 Sam Robbins's Orchestra.
3:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
3:45 Jimmie Russo's Orchestra.
4:15 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
4:30 Bill Bigley's Orchestra.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums," sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Chicago variety program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Muscanto String Trio.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry" sketch.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Revue: John P. Medbury; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; Madison Singers; Ann Leaf.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Violin and organ recital.
4:45 Helen J. Franklin, soprano.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 Bella Gaffen, pianist.
6:00 "Etchings in Music."
6:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Boston University program.
7:30 Park Street Church service.
8:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 "Evening Reveries," with Frieda Rosenthal.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: play, "Igomar."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," piano.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation program.
3:00 p. m.—American news.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Meissner Electronic Piano.

Welfare Recipients Urged to Grow Crops

Recipients of welfare will be encouraged to become at least partially self-supporting under the terms of a bill signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, which authorizes welfare boards to distribute seeds, plants, fertilizer and tools to those who will raise their own vegetables. Equipment funds will be taken out of the regular relief money.

A bill designed to ease the expense of the tax-ridden motorist is expected to be reported by the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature. It calls for the abolition of compulsory automobile insurance except for those who had been found guilty of causing accidents.

A report made by Mr. Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, revealed that the bulk of taxes levied during the last five years by towns and cities have been paid.

Means Trial Takes Recess

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Gaston B. Means, charged with Norman T. Whitaker with conspiring to steal $35,000 from Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, on the pretext they could recover the stolen child of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, brought his narrative to a climax yesterday with the testimony that the body identified as that of the Lindbergh baby was in reality a "plant" and not the "real Lindbergh child."

Educators Urge General Reform In Cultural Area

Denounce Anachronisms of Modern Society and Seek Way Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The anachronisms of modern society which involve "starvation in a land of plenty, gangster control of democratic city government, the production of more than can be consumed, yellow journalism, and eighteenth-century education for twentieth-century children" were denounced at the closing session of a two-day conference of educators at Columbia University today. The purpose of the conference was to devise a scheme embracing general reform of cultural agencies, particularly of secondary and higher education.

More than 200 addresses were delivered simultaneously in various parts of the university by speakers who represented educational institutions of the East. The prevailing opinion expressed was that only through control of education can society "be rescued from drowning."

Dr. Franklin T. Baker, professor of English Literature at Columbia, described curtailment of educational facilities as "blind jettisoning" and voiced a plea for reasonable economy in what he termed "the most sensitive spot of civilization, the education of its children."

Dr. John P. Lozo, principal of the Senior High School of Reading, Penna., described social conditions resulting from the economic recession, particularly as they concern the youth of the country, and recommended as curative measures, first, governmental control of basic goods; second, planned production and distribution; third, opportunity for all to work; fourth, national social legislation in the form of old age pensions and wage laws.

"Education would be the vehicle for setting up and carrying on this scheme," he said.

Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, director of the Greenwich House, told one of the largest groups of listeners, including students and members of the faculty, that home planning, together with the coöperation of educational institutions, will end the economic depression. She urged that children be given a voice in the government of the home.

Prof. James F. Hosaic, of Columbia, declared that education of parents was as important a consideration in the readjustment of society as the education of children.

"Instead of having merely an occasional gathering of the Parent-Teacher Association, attended mostly by women," he said, "there should be regular day and evening classes for adults throughout the year in which all sorts of matters pertaining to childhood and youth should receive extended and careful examination under the direction of experts. A movement in this direction is already taking shape and should be stimulated in every possible way."

Menace to U. S. Interests in China

(Continued from Page 1)

cessity for American sympathy with China in its struggle to improve the position of its people. He said the Government at Nanking was not only functioning normally, but was doing an excellent job, having an extensive program of improvements.

He instanced the plans of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, who had consulted and arranged for an expert to put the silk industry on a more efficient basis, and who had also laid out a new system of roads with a view to improving communications in China. Schemes for better sanitation and other social improvements had been approved and were gradually taking practical shape.

The disorganization that had been so much heard of was not disorganization in a western sense. According to Dr. Stuart it was the usual turmoil attending the emergence of a people from a medieval to a modern state, the change from the tradition of prince and retainer to a coöperative government in which the consideration of the people as a whole was paramount.

The transition, he said, could hardly be expected to be accomplished without some degree of unsettlement, but the unsettlement was caused he said largely by the desire of a particular individual to attain place and power, or by outside influences which had not the best interests of China at heart.

The Central Government at Nanking was in the hands of capable men. Indeed the Prime Minister was a Cantonese, which fact Dr. Stuart mentioned to show that the reputed hostility of the South to the National Government was more apparent than real.

Toronto Site Once At Bottom of Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Some 8000 years ago the sites of Toronto, Rochester, Hamilton and other lakeside cities were entirely covered with water, said Prof. A. P. Coleman, in addressing the Royal Canadian Institute.

The existence of the former lake, Lake Iroquois, forerunner of Lake Ontario, was first realized when the gravel beds north of Toronto were noticed by a Royal land surveyor. The old shore of the lake was traced, and in 1842 Sir Charles Lyle of England came to see Iroquois Beach, as the old shore line was called. In 1888 Professor Coleman took up the work, and the shore line of Lake Iroquois may be determined running around Lake Ontario about 10 miles inland.

Three times Canada was covered with an ice layer that varied in height up to 12,000 feet, he explained. After the last great invasion of ice from the north was over and had melted, Lake Iroquois was formed. The precise outline is not known, but it is generally believed to have been a little larger than Lake Ontario, with a gulf down by Syracuse, N. Y. Its outlet was through New England, instead of the St. Lawrence.

Ten Teachers Receive New 15 Per Cent Cut

Further salary cuts will be received by 10 Boston school teachers who refused to contribute to the welfare funds of the city last August, it is announced. The teachers declined to give the voluntary contribution from their pay for the year Sept. 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933. As a result, a 15 per cent cut was ordered at that time.

The corporation Counsel has now ruled that their salary was established by the amount paid last year and that in the present reduction, which goes into effect Sept. 1, 1933, the teachers will receive another 15 per cent reduction.

Weekly Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, May 13—The smallest number of unfavorable dividend actions in more than a year were taken this week by directors of American corporations, says Standard Statistics Company. The total, 12, compared with 32 in the previous week. The decrease in casualties has been steady since the peak of 108 was reached around the middle of March.

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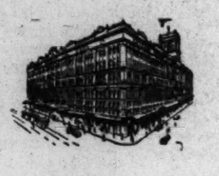

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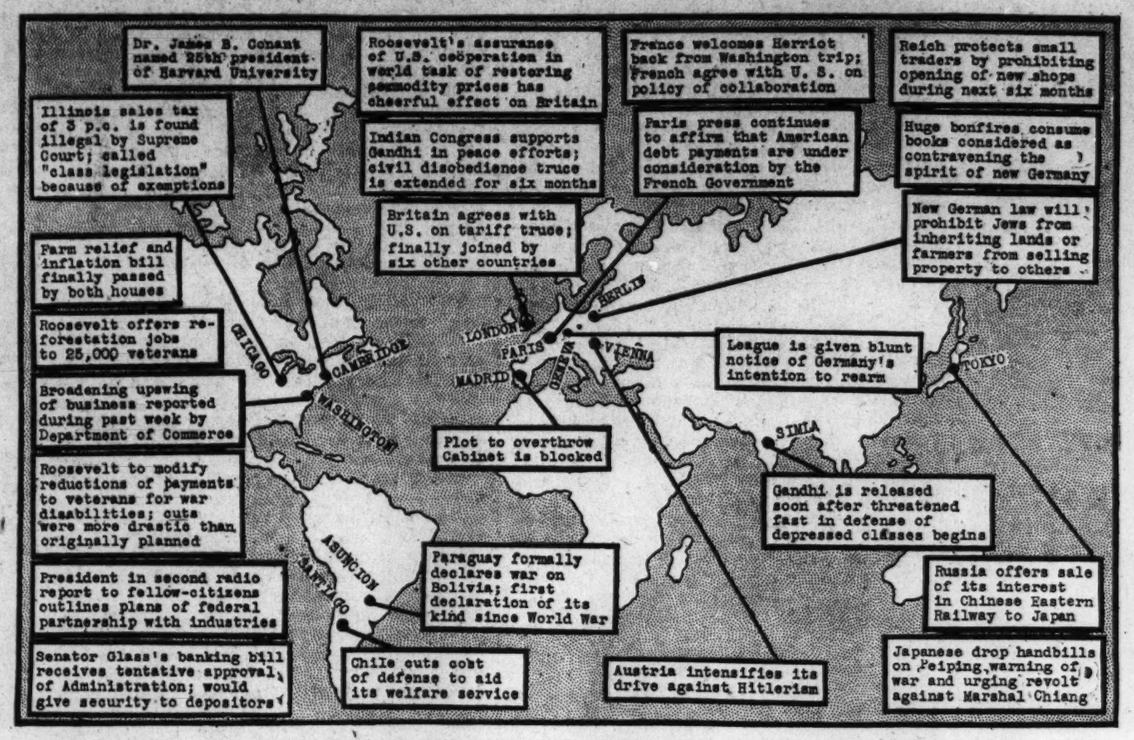
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 16.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dr. James B. Conant named 25th president of Harvard University
Roosevelt's assurance of U.S. coöperation in world task of restoring commodity prices has cheerful effect on Britain
France welcomes Herriot back from Washington trip; French agree with U. S. on policy of collaboration
Reich protects small traders by prohibiting opening of new shops during next six months
Illinois sales tax of 3 p.c. is found illegal by Supreme Court; called "class legislation" because of exemptions
Indian Congress supports Gandhi in peace efforts; civil disobedience truce is extended for six months
Paris press continues to affirm that American debt payments are under consideration by the French Government
Huge bonfires consume books considered as contravening the spirit of new Germany
Britain agrees with U.S. on tariff truce; finally joined by six other countries
New German law will prohibit Jews from inheriting lands or farmers from selling property to others
Farm relief and inflation bill finally passed by both houses
Roosevelt offers reforestation jobs to 25,000 veterans
CHICAGO
CAMBRIDGE
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
VIENNA
TOKYO
SIMLA
League is given blunt notice of Germany's intention to rearm
Broadening upswing of business reported during past week by Department of Commerce
Plot to overthrow Cabinet is blocked
Roosevelt to modify reductions of payments to veterans for war disabilities; cuts were more drastic than originally planned
Gandhi is released soon after threatened fast in defense of depressed classes begins
President in second radio report to fellow-citizens outlines plans of federal partnership with industries
Paraguay formally declares war on Bolivia; first declaration of its kind since World War
ASUNCION
BUENOS AIRES
Russia offers sale of its interest in Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan
Senator Glass's banking bill receives tentative approval of Administration; would give security to depositors
Chile cuts cost of defense to aid its welfare service
Austria intensifies its drive against Hitlerism
Japanese drop handbills on Peiping, warning of war and urging revolt against Marshal Chiang

In Lighter Vein

Example

A youngster asked his father how wars began.

"Well," said pater, "suppose America quarreled with England and—"

"But," interrupted the mother, "America mustn't quarrel with England."

"I know," he answered, "but I am taking a hypothetical instance."

"You are misleading the child," said the mother.

"No, I am not," he answered.

"Yes, you are."

"I tell you I am not! It's outrageous—"

"All right, dad," said the boy. "Don't get excited. I think I know how wars begin."—*Boston Transcript.*

Silent Sort

Little Tommy was running errands for his sister. Among the requirements were some from the chemist.

"I would like a box of powder for my sister," said the boy.

"Certainly," replied the chemist, and thinking to have a joke, he added, "Some that goes off with a bang?"

But Tommy was equal to the occasion.

"No," he answered, brightly, "the kind that goes on with a puff."—*Tit-Bits.*

Wise Bird

A man bought a parrot and tried to teach him to talk. Going over to the bird, he repeated for several minutes the words, "Hello, Hello."

At the end of the lesson the parrot opened one eye and answered drowsily, "Line's busy."—*El Paso World News.*

All Nature

Annual Spear Grass

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GRASSES range from species of one inch high to great forest "trees" 60 feet or more in height. Bamboo is the giant of the family, its trunk and branches serving commerce in inumerable ways.

Taking into consideration all of the plants, there are none more important to us than the grasses. Wheat and rye furnish our bread supply; rice is undispensable in the East, and the uses of corn, sugar cane, oats, barley, etc., are legion. In addition, there are millions of acres of forage grasses in the plains regions of the world, furnishing food for our cattle.

Annual spear grass is perhaps most common of all. It is about the earliest grass to bloom in spring and continues blooming until late October. In New England, most of the pastures and meadows are largely either annual spear grass or a species very much similar, the blue grass or June grass.

The distinguishing features of the former are easily recognized even by the uninitiated in grass study. Find out what grass is most common in your region. Then see if the panicle, or flower cluster, is loose or open (not closed as in timothy). The spikelets should be from two to six flowered with the upper scales larger than the empty ones. The leaves should be light green in color, flat, often crumpled along the margins and sword-shaped. This is annual spear grass, appreciated by farmers as an early and a sweet grass relished by cattle. The home owner knows it best perhaps where it grows up and takes it place in gravel driveways and walks.

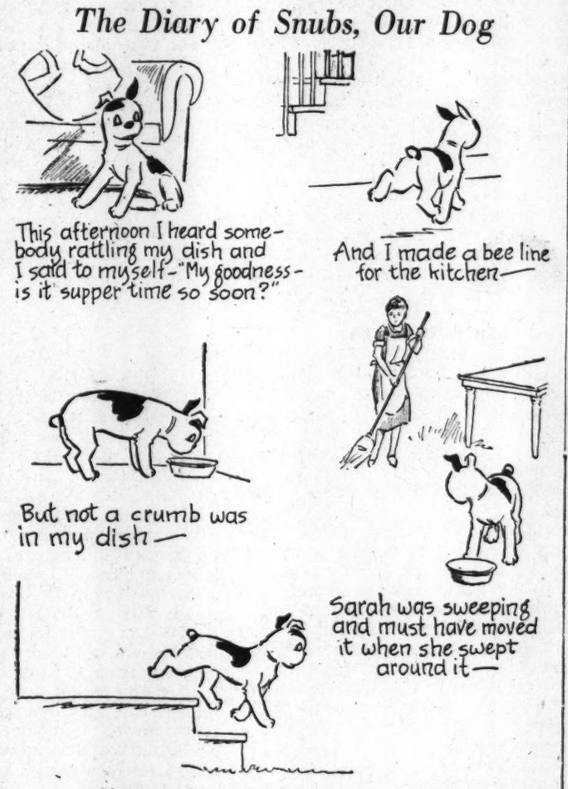
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I WILL pray to God to guide me
In the straight and narrow way;
I will shun false pride and folly,
I will live my best today.

—GRENVILLE KLEISER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I heard somebody rattling my dish and I said to myself-"My goodness- is it supper time so soon?"
And I made a bee line for the kitchen—
But not a crumb was in my dish—
Sarah was sweeping and must have moved it when she swept around it—
Oh, well, I wasn't very hungry anyway—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Answeredst, strengthenedst—Three, not two, syllables.

Stratum—Long *a.*

Multifarious—Long *a.*

Possess, possession — The first vowel is clipped short as in connect.

Sentient — Preferably three syllables, *sen'-shih-ent.*

Chloroform—*Klo-*, not *kloo-.*

"Colossians (III: 4)" — *Ko-losh'-ih-anz* (preferably four syllables) *three, four.*"

"Bowed" (Psalms 145: 14)—Rimes with "loud," not "load."

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* as in *chaotic, i* short).

"Necessities" (II Cor. 6: 4)—Translates Greek *anagkais,* "constraints."

"Wise as serpents" (Matt. 10: 16)—The Greek word rendered "wise" (*phronimos*) means literally "mindful," and is often used of those who are prudent, sagacious, discreet.

"On the housetops" (Matt. 10: 27)—In the East the houses are generally low and have flat roofs, on which the people meet for recreation or conversation; and whatever was preached from there would be heard by all.

"Our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged" (II Cor. 6: 11)—In Greek, "to open one's mouth" toward someone is a metaphor which suggests absolute freedom of speech, that nothing is being held back, while "to enlarge one's heart" is another metaphor implying the expansion of the heart or affection to welcome the loved one. Compare Goodspeed's rendering: "I have kept nothing back from you . . . have opened my heart to you," and that of Moffatt: "I am keeping nothing back from you, my heart is wide open for you."

"Thou . . . dost weigh the path of the just" (Isa. 26: 7) — The Hebrew root *Palas* has the primary sense of "to be even," and from this spring its two chief meanings: (1) "to even the scales of a balance" (and so "to weigh," as in our common version), and (2) "to make even or smooth," which seems to be an appropriate sense in this verse.

"Our sufficiency is of God" (II Cor. 3: 5)—The Greek word *hikanotes* is also translated "ability, or competency to do something." Hence Goodspeed's rendering: "My qualification is from God"; Weymouth: "Our competency comes from God"; and Moffatt: "My qualifications come from God." The Twentieth Century version has: "our fitness."

"The eyes of all wait upon Thee" (Psalms 145: 15) — The Hebrew verb *sabar,* "to wait or hope," is identical in form with another verb which means "to examine or inspect." It was this latter which Moffatt chose to read in rendering the passage: "All Thy creatures look to Thee." This seemingly more natural translation is indorsed in the Hebrew Lexicon of Brown, Driver, and Briggs.

"Burden" (Isa. 17: 1) — The Hebrew word *massa'* thus translated comes from a verb which has the primary meaning of "to bear or carry" (hence the translation of the King James Version); but it is also used with reference to "raising or lifting the voice" in making a solemn or important announcement, as in Amos 5: 1: "Hear ye this word which I *take up* against you." So we may translate: "An utterance concerning Damascus." (Cf. Moffatt: "An oracle on Damascus.")

"Groves" (Isa. 17: 8) — The word *Asherim,* uniformly rendered "groves" in the Authorized Version, is now generally agreed to mean "poles" sacred to the Canaanitish "Asherah," goddess of good fortune (compare the "Astarte" of the Greeks). That they could not have been trees is made clear by referring to II Kings 17: 10, where it is said that they had been set up "under every green tree"! These poles may be compared to the totem poles of th American Indian tribes. In Deuteronomy and elsewhere strict instructions are given that they should be destroyed (Deut. 7: 5, 12: 3), while Micah speaks of the Lord's pledge to "pluck up" these poles (Micah 5: 14).

"Images" (Isa. 17: 8) — The "images" referred to in this verse are more properly "sun-pillars" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Lexicon") or "sun images" (Revised Version), and were used in idolatrous worship. In the Old Testament there are various references to the worship of the heavenly bodies: King Manasseh is condemned for worshiping "all the host of heaven" (II Kings: 21: 3); the priests who burned incense to the sun, moon, and planets were condemned at the instance of King Josiah (II Kings 23: 5), etc. It is interesting to note that the Second Commandment forbids the making of "any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above . . ." (Ex. 20: 4).

"Thoughts" (Psalms 94: 19) — The word rendered "thoughts" comes from a root which suggests doubt and disquiet; hence the translations "disquieting thoughts" or "anxious doubts" have been suggested. Compare the Margin of the Revised Version, "doubts," and Moffatt's rendering, "when doubts cross my mind, thy comforts cheer me."

"When Christ who is our life shall appear" (Col. 3: 4)—It is of interest to note that the translation "be manifested" gives a more literal rendering of the Greek, and is supported by the Revised Version.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

94

Gasoline has been taxed one cent by the government in the hope that it would be absorbed by the company, but which has been passed along to the consumer," said the Senator. I believe I voice the sentiments of my people when I rise to my feet to denounce it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

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IN
WORKING MAN

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AMONG her large family of dolls there was one beautiful rag baby which little four-year-old J— loved more than all the others. During the day it was her constant companion and at night it was always taken to bed with her.

But one day J——'s mother noticed her little daughter was not playing with the beloved doll as usual. She then recalled she had not seen her playing with it for several days, but thought little of that fact, as at bedtime it was always in its accustomed place in the child's plump little arms.

The following morning the child, the doll in her arms, was seen trudging down the long garden back of the house. A thick hedge separated the garden from a yard in the rear where lived a little girl whose parents were very poor. Upon reaching her destination at the farthest corner of the hedge, J—— stopped. Then to her soft little call of "hoo-hoo" came an answering "hoo-hoo" from the other side of the hedge, and the precious doll was lifted lovingly through the thick branches into the eager arms of a little girl waiting there.

Bereft of her baby, J—— returned to the house to wait patiently through a long day of separation for the evening which would bring the joy of reunion with her dolly.

But her secret was out! She had discovered the little girl who lived in the rear had no dolly of her own, so the much-loved rag baby was being lent to her by day.

Brevities

Humorist: Tube passengers in London are said to be growing more considerate. Very few of them nowadays stand on both of your feet at once.

Indianapolis News: Now is the time the householder hesitates and wonders whether it is better to burn the last lump of coal, or save it for a souvenir.

New Yorker: The President wants to repeal the old doctrine of caveat emptor in the sale of securities. After this, the rule will be: buyers beware and sellers behave.

London Opinion: A special matinée for barbers was recently given at a theater. An eyewitness says it was awe-inspiring to see rows and rows of barbers listening!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Saving Capitalism?

CAN capitalism survive? After the experiences of the last three years few people will say that a capitalism which too often is industrial anarchy either can or ought to survive. Keen observers have pointed to multiplying modifications of the capitalist system. They have predicted that in most countries it would not be suddenly abandoned—neither Communism nor Fascism has completely destroyed it—but would be gradually altered much as feudalism was whittled down. A most hopeful step in this direction is being taken right now in Washington.

It can be regarded either as an effort to preserve capitalism or as a move toward a new economic system. It is the plan worked out by President Roosevelt's advisers and leaders of business to join government and industry in an effective "partnership." The emergency aim is to obtain a united battle front in the war on depression. But there is also a long-range purpose of bringing order out of economic chaos and establishing in America a larger measure of social justice.

The new proposals for regulating prices, wages, hours of labor and conditions of competition go far beyond anything so far attempted in the United States, even beyond the crop control features of the farm bill. Those who have insisted that we must "keep government out of business" may say that this is saving capitalism by changing it into state Socialism. Yet the plan stops far short of real Socialism; Mr. Norman Thomas would call it a poor palliative.

Many business men really welcome it. For it is designed to help the more enlightened and progressive elements in every industry. It will uphold their hands in maintaining fair competition and ending price and wage cutting. By relaxing the antitrust laws it will make trade associations more effective instruments of self-government.

Under the plan generally favored the Government, through an industrial control board, will ask all trade associations to adopt codes establishing their own standard for prices, wages, hours and conditions of competition. The board would have authority to assist in drawing up a satisfactory code and would protect the rights of workers and public. Then the board would act as policeman to see that the code was observed. This is an unwelcome task and trade associations have not been very good at it. They will be glad to shift the job to the Government.

Undoubtedly enforcing discipline in such a field is a delicate and difficult business for government. But the alternative is continued anarchy in industry. Lack of discipline, maintained either by industry itself or by government, means wasteful and unfair competition, opportunity for the unscrupulous and oppression for the weak. It means overproduction and underconsumption. It means recurring depressions. It means bad business. It means bread lines for workers, higher taxes for wealth and heavier relief burdens for government.

Probably the present experiment will show the need for improved methods. It can be only part of the solution in any case. A vast section of industry is not organized in trade associations. And a great amount of business does not go across state borders and so come under the Government's power over interstate commerce. But business leaders, economists and some of the wisest members of the Roosevelt Administration have carefully mapped out the present plans. There is reason to hope that they will bring more order than we have recently known into the working of capitalism. Possibly they will lead the way to such a regeneration as will enable what is good in the system to survive.

An Awakening of Slavism

SCARCELY is a more remarkable political movement to be seen in Europe today than the awakening of Slavism. Russia for some time has been playing an extremely active rôle in various countries, and notably at Geneva. Despite its difficulties with Great Britain, it has strengthened its position among the western powers. Now it is turning its attention toward the smaller Slav nations with whom it has been on unsatisfactory terms.

When it was proposed that there should be a concert of the western great powers—Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy—the Little Entente, which, except for part of Roumania, may be regarded as Slav, protested against its contemplated exclusion. Not only did it object on the ground that it might be vitally affected by decisions hereafter taken, but it also asserted that it formed, by its diplomatic unity, another great power.

At the same time Poland, likewise a Slav nation of undoubted importance, strongly affirmed its interest in any negotiations concerning the future of Europe. Semiofficial declarations were made that Poland should join the Little Entente to help compose a Slav bloc in central and eastern Europe.

When one remembers that a short time ago Poland signed a pact with its great Slav neighbor Russia, the further importance of the movement becomes apparent. Russia and Poland have looked on each other as "enemies"; they do so no longer. Possibly their mutual suspicions have not altogether disappeared, but it is certain that, as Slavs, they are alive to the need of standing together.

Relations between Russia and members of the Little Entente have been, for territorial and other reasons, strained since the war. Even recently an accord between Russia and Roumania was felt to be inopportune. Now it is urged that normal relations be resumed at once. Yugoslav newspapers have published a number of articles demanding an understanding between Belgrade and Moscow, and the Soviet journals comment favorably.

Col. Joseph Beck, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Czechoslovakia, apparently in pursuance of the new Slav policy, and a visit to Yugoslavia was announced. Russia makes no secret of its hopes for an agreement between Russia and the Little Entente.

These other Slav nations are the friends of France, and France, too, has not only signed a pact with Russia, but has pressed its friends to imitate its example. Statements have been made which would imply that France relies on Russia as an ally—exactly as before the war. The situation may or may not develop as quickly and as openly as now appears probable, but it is undoubtedly moving on these lines. Russia has reminded the great powers that it, too, is still a great power which must have its say in any discussions relative to the revision of treaties. Unmistakably it must be reckoned with, especially if anything remotely resembling Slav unity is effected in Europe.

Countryside Resurgent

REDBUD and dogwood, apple and cherry blossoms make the countryside these days a spectacle of loveliness, beckoning city dwellers to forget the drab outlines of tall buildings and asphalt avenues and to lose themselves in a new land of beauty where bank moratoriums are unknown, and the retention of gold standard refers chiefly to the annual mintage of dandelions spread on a multitude of velvet lawns.

To be sure, there is considerable overproduction in the vast factories of the out-o'-doors, but there is no thirty-hour week and no disposition to keep products off the market. The business of beautifying the landscape goes steadily forward.

Perhaps one of the penalties attached to living in metropolitan centers is the loss of a sense of wonder in the unfolding pageantry of the seasons as witnessed in the countryside.

Now that the doors of an enchanted realm of flowers and grass and trees have again been flung wide open, it is an unresponsive person indeed who does not accept with gayety the invitation to drop his ordinary tasks and seek instead the solace and companionship of growing things in some blossomy solitude far from the smoke and tumult of the town.

"Reforming" Gold

IN CALLING for a world return to a "reformed gold standard," the Bank for International Settlements does not mention the reforms, but they have been reiterated so many times by committees of economists that there is no difficulty in naming them.

The major reform is that international gold should be kept in distribution among the nations. This has not been achieved in post-war days. Gold has been heaped up in a few countries and paid out from the rest. In consequence the gold standard has broken down. Nations obviously could not stay on the gold standard without gold.

The classical method of operating the gold standard may be explained briefly. A creditor nation imports gold by way of finally balancing its claims on the world. That gold goes into circulation, not in its metallic form, of course, but in credit and currency. Eventually such an expansion of money circulation leads to higher prices. These then attract goods from abroad. And to pay for these goods, the gold is re-exported. Thus the metal is kept on the move, facilitating the growth of commerce, acting as a medium of exchange.

Such an arrangement clearly demands that tariff and monetary policies should be attuned to these international acquirements. Incoming gold should be allowed to have its effect on prices. Goods should be allowed to be imported for the purpose of restoring the gold to world commerce. But neither the one nor the other policy has ruled in post-war world relations.

The country which is most often criticized in so far as tariffs are concerned is the United States. But the American tariff system is not so much of an obstacle as the French tariff system. In France an administrative system is in operation. That means that officials can raise or lower duties as they please. In the United States, however, the tariff is a matter for legislative determination, and, though the administrators of the tariff have some leeway, in general the changes are few and far between. It is clear that in France an administrative act raising the tariff may be so expeditious that it can prevent goods from performing their gold-restoring operation. Some understanding about tariff policy is therefore requisite to restoration of an international currency standard.

The other problem of allowing gold to have an automatic effect on prices is one of enormous complexity. One of the first countries where gold was deprived of this effect was the United States. During post-war years credit and currency supplies in the United States have been regulated with little regard to gold supplies. In the fall of 1927, the United States, realizing the international repercussions of this policy, strove artificially to expel its surplus gold. Rates for money were cut in an effort to drive gold to foreign centers which would pay a larger interest on it. What was the result? A speculative movement gathered momentum in Wall Street, and the United States in 1928, seeing the trouble that had been caused at home, tried to reverse its policy. Then it was the turn of the world at large to feel the change adversely. Clearly the problem of harmonizing monetary policy at home with international policy is a difficult one.

Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, retiring president of the World Bank, calls the post-war system "unregulated anarchy." In other words, it was no system at all. It may be wondered how the world got along with the pre-war international gold standard. The world is just beginning to recognize the explanation. Britain, as the undisputed first creditor of the world, ran the gold standard. No rules are needed when one country is the manager. Nowadays, however, other countries share world power.

No duty is more important for the World Economic Conference than that of finding out, first, whether the world will agree upon rules for an international currency standard, and, secondly, whether they will stick to them. The problem, though difficult, is certainly one that will yield to coöperation.

"Crashing" the Prison Gates

A BUDDING new industry does not always receive at once the attention it warrants. One of these, however, already has attracted the attention of the United States District Attorney for New York, and he has responded with warrants. Nine men have been arrested for serving jail terms for somebody else and have been held in contempt of court as impostors.

But can it be that the courts fail to recognize the far-reaching possibilities of this new occupation at a time when the country is straining every fiber to give men employment? In the instance in question, the defendants are said to have appeared in court in the place of men charged with operating cordial shops in violation of the liquor laws, and to have served the sentences imposed. Such was the versatility of these pawns that one of them would appear under one name at one time, later under another, and when that term was finished, come back for more.

The connection with commerce is interesting, even though it is a rather small and clandestine sort of commerce. It suggests that there might be an extension of the idea of the storied department store manager who kept on his pay roll a timid looking fellow whose chief business it was to be roundly reprimanded and discharged in the presence of any displeased customer who felt that her particular grievance against the store demanded summary action.

Perhaps large corporations might even find a use for some of their surplus vice-presidents. There could be a vice-president in charge of finance, a vice-president in charge of operations, a vice-president in charge of jail service, and so on. It is said to be customary for some Chinese newspapers to have two editors. One of these serves prison terms for libel or for offending the authorities. The other does the writing.

But Occidental countries, of course, will view with more concern and disapproval efforts of persons to get into prison on someone else's commitment. Fingerprint records may be put to a new use as a means by which those really eligible to enter may establish their identity. Then anyone who tried to get in on a faked "pass" would be turned away in disgrace.

After all, it is a serious thing to try to serve a jail sentence that doesn't belong to you. If those nine men in New York are found guilty they should be sternly dealt with. They might even be sent to jail.

England Looks to Holland

NO ANALYSIS of the slum problem can be finally satisfactory that does not recognize that the question is individual and moral, as well as economic. If slums make slum dwellers, slum dwellers also make slums.

Many municipalities in Britain and the United States have found that when the physical slums have been pulled down and their inhabitants housed in better places, only the fringe of the problem has been touched. Habits formed through years of living in undesirable surroundings are not easily lost. It is being suggested in Britain that countries with slum problems might find much to imitate in certain experiments that have been carried out with considerable success in recent years in Holland.

In Amsterdam and The Hague the inhabitants of slums marked out for destruction are not moved immediately into normal houses. They are given a period of training in intermediate dwelling places under the supervision of people specially educated for this purpose. At The Hague there is a center of 106 houses of two stories on the outskirts of the city; at Amsterdam there are two centers, one of 66 and the other of 139 houses. These houses have a clubroom for social purposes, where religious services are held and instruction is given in handicrafts and needlework.

With certain modifications according to differences in national outlook and character, it is felt in many quarters that these Dutch schemes have something in them of value for lands far away from Holland. Somewhat similar proposals were made several years ago by a responsible body in Glasgow, but nothing at that time came of them.

If Britain should adopt some form of the Dutch idea, it will be an interesting case of reciprocity, for the supervisors who are so important a part of the Dutch scheme are all trained in the fundamentals established by the English social reformer, Octavia Hill.

Editorial Notes

Cleveland believes the demand for steel is developing so rapidly that a buyers' panic is among the possibilities. A panic because for a moment supply just can't meet demand! Surely, it will seem to some folks, the great steel industry might be willing to go through such a catastrophe for the sake of the comfort and confidence it would give an excited citizenry.

Eight strike agitators rush a dress factory in New York and pull a switch to stop all machines. Instead, the switch turns in a general alarm at a detective agency, officers rush to guard all entrances and the eight agitators go away to jail with the machines still humming. Sometimes justice does seem to push along in poetic measures.

One point to be remembered is that the best way to save time is to make good use of it while it is here.

The B. B. C. on the Air

Danger of Propaganda

By LIEUT.-COL. J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON, M. P.

THE organization of the British Broadcasting Company has been passing through a considerable amount of criticism recently, notably because there is felt to be within the organization an element which is frankly of the extreme Left, and that propaganda of a Red type is very liable to creep into talks and occasionally to show itself by indiscreet references at particular times.

Some time ago, for instance, we had a singularly unhappy occurrence when criticisms of Poland were indulged in relative to her armament policy. It certainly should not be within the power of an almost state-run radio station to cause international unpleasantness, and yet it is difficult to see how one could control talks. The freedom of the press should be reflected in broadcasting, and I am not averse myself to discussions on frankly subversive subjects, but when such a thing occurs it would be advisable always to have the other side put as well so that a permanent impression from the point of view of propaganda is not left upon the mind of the hearer.

* * *

Broadcasting in Great Britain started from the desire of the manufacturers of radio goods to get a service which might be listened to by people who bought their apparatus. It was recognized that the powers, educationally and for social services, were too big for exploitation by private and commercial undertakings, and the position was quickly shifted, the organization becoming a Chartered Company with a monopoly under the Postmaster-General. In Great Britain the view has been taken that those people listening in to an entertainment are justified in paying a contribution for it, and a tax of 10s. is levied on every wireless receiving set.

One way that has been suggested to keep the B. B. C. on the right lines is to have more effective parliamentary control over the talks.

To this, however, I am opposed. I think if Parliament gets involved in a day-to-day survey and a Minister is to be responsible for parliamentary answers about programs the whole question of broadcasting would become almost an absurdity. All that I have so far pleaded for is that on broad questions of policy—in that it is the taxpayer who pays—the House of Commons should be the arbiter, but I do not envisage more than a couple of debates a year on this subject and those could be conveniently held on the votes connected with the Post Office.

There is, of course, already, the question brewing up with regard to Mr. Winston Churchill and India, and here the B. B. C. is taking a line which is somewhat arbitrary. Frankly, I think it would be unwise for Parliament to take action on such a matter, but it must necessarily count for a bad mark against the B. B. C. If injustices are done to certain groups of people in this country who hold definite views on certain matters, the ignoring of these views will have repercussions upon the organization of the B. B. C.

Apart from this, on a question of general policy, I still adhere to the fact that the B. B. C. must look after its own business and should throw the microphone open to as many contentious subjects as are possible, provided always that it allows both sides of the question to be heard and takes no sides itself. If it debars representative thought to the microphone through any prejudices of its own, then it will surely have to take the consequences, and the consequences will be meted out eventually by Parliament.

Although the monopoly granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation exists, it is not part of the charter that it should have this monopoly and consequently it is within the province and power of the Postmaster-General, should he think it wise, to allow sponsored programs to arise in this country.

Whether such a thing will occur or not now depends entirely on how the B. B. C. behaves within the next year or so. Its whole powers come up for revision in two years' time, however, when another reorganization is due.

Danger of Suppression

By GERALD BARRY

Editor of the Weekend Review

THE trouble caused by the B. B. C.'s blunder in certain references to Poland has revived the question of broadcasting's connection with Government and Parliament in this country. Among a section of M. P.'s and others it has produced a demand for closer parliamentary control of radio services.

At recent general elections, and at the last one in particular, politicians discovered the immense power of radio. It is natural, therefore, that they should wish to retain as close a control over it as possible, and, *per contra*, to keep it out of the hands of those who hold views different from their own. But the closer the connection between the B. B. C. and the Government of the day, or between it and any of the recognized parliamentary parties, the bigger is the danger of its freedom being muzzled.

The official connection plainly tends to foster a bias in favor of the *status quo*. For example, Mr. Wal Hannington, a leader of a not unimportant unemployed movement, has recently been denied his request to talk in the series on unemployment now proceeding. Naturally, anything that is thought likely to be detrimental to the established order is censored—and it is wonderful what governments can bring themselves to believe comes under this heading.

For this reason a broadcasting body responsible to a Minister in Parliament, and one, moreover, which by nature of the service it provides lives constantly and critically in the public ear, is almost bound to be—shall we say?—unadventurous.

Now if this is true, then it is also true that to put the B. B. C. under closer parliamentary supervision would be to increase the risks of free discussion being stifled without minimizing the risks of error being made. It is probable, indeed, that why the Government-connected system of broadcasting in this country has so far on the whole worked so well is due mainly, not to any inherent infallibility in the charter, but to the tact and judgment of the governors and staff.

The kind of machinery that would have to be devised for effecting closer liaison between Parliament and Broadcasting House would end in the dividing and weakening of control and therefore in an increase in the possibilities of error. Very slowly, but perceptibly (though with relapses), the B. B. C. has been moving forward toward greater freedom of speech. In the beginning no controversy was allowed; now, of a mild kind, a good deal is allowed. This enlargement of freedom has only been painfully acquired as the B. B. C. has won the confidence of authority and the public, and is in danger of being lost again, as we see, the moment it makes one error of judgment.

Lord Selsdon (who, when he was Postmaster-General, was foster father of the corporation and therefore knows his subject) has pointed out that the dangers of too close an identification with Government were fully understood and stated when the charter was granted. If B. B. C. talks have a fault at the present time, as he very moderately puts it, it is that they are too restricted, that they might well offer a greater variety of opinion and present more abundant facets of the truth. What hope is there of this happening if the B. B. C. becomes more closely identified with Parliament?

The trouble is that the connection already existing induces foreigners to regard—quite erroneously, of course—everyday views expressed on the wireless as official. That is one reason why the B. B. C. has to be so careful.

Where the Polish remarks blundered was in being made anonymously, and therefore, as it appeared, "editorially" and officially. This was against authorized B. B. C. practice. It is significant that the moment this happened there was a rumpus, and the fact has an obvious moral. The way to relieve the B. B. C. of the embarrassment—to itself and the Government—of its talks being mistaken for official utterances, and thus give it scope for greater freedom of speech, is not to tighten but loosen the links that identify it with Government and Parliament.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Stopping to Think

A FAMILIAR idea is presented in a new dress by the contention that men have lost the habit of thinking, and that most of the troubles by which they are assailed are due to the absorbing interest they take in sport and other frivolities. We are invited to look back with admiration to the days when the business man lived on the business premises, did not play golf or bridge, and never went for motoring week-ends, but made it his business to develop trade, open up fresh markets, and find new products. In contrast is the picture of the modern type of business man, who rushes from one social engagement to another, has little time to bestow on business details, and still less to think.

If thinking has to be done, as it must, he is prepared to pay for it as he pays for the raw material of his products or the articles in which he deals. Sometimes he buys right in brains as in other things, and then he prides himself on his acumen. At others his deal turns out unsuccessful, and he has to take the consequences in the failure of his business.

How far this criticism is justified is hard to say. There is, perhaps, too much of the *laudator temporis acti* spirit about it, and the Sheffield business men to whom it was offered yesterday could point to many successful enterprises as proof that it is not entirely true. The sting of it really lies in the indictment of our educational system. Its author, Sir Mark Webster Jenkinson, speaks from experience as an accountant, a profession in which he is a man of mark. While pretty severe on the business man who does not think, he finds excuse for him in the method of his training. "Whether educated in an elementary school, public school, or university, no one has troubled to develop his powers of thought." The aim of his teachers having been to fill him with knowledge for examination purposes and make him realize the importance of success in games, he learns everything except how to work and how to think.

Fortunately the remedying of these ills would seem not to be very difficult. A beginning at least could easily be made, for all that is needed is a return to "old Euclid," now almost forgotten. In Sir Mark's opinion, every boy should be compelled to master the first seven books, with an appropriate number of problems, before he could take any job other than of a manual nature. By this means we should again produce business men who know how to think.—*Western Morning News and Mercury* (Plymouth, Eng.)

Seeing America in Chicago

ONE fact in the news that carries the name of Chicago up and down the length of the land stands out to provoke more than ordinary interest—an interest amounting to impelling curiosity. In the midst of perplexing problems and discouraging circumstances common to the nation and the world, Chicago has brought into being what promises to be a more amazing and intriguing display of the product of human genius than the world has yet seen—A Century of Progress exposition.

Persons in all sections of the country who do not know Chicago, except by the frequent misrepresentation of report, will want to see, not merely the spectacle of light and color and scientific wonder that is nearing completion, but the city capable of producing it at such a time. The Chicago of 1933 presents in its daily affairs and in its prophetic exposition the spirit of America struggling in the laboratory of democracy with the refractory materials of our era, and simultaneously creating for itself a vision of greater achievement. In that it intensively portrays the experience and hope of every American community. It is little wonder then that impatient eagerness manifests itself in assurance that all avenues of access will soon be thronged with thousands traveling Chicagoward. Special rates and faster train schedules are announced. New fast trains are being put into service. Galveston, Texas, for example, has been brought within one business day of Chicago. The whole country draws nearer.

Among the inestimably valuable results, destined to abide after the immediate occasion is at an end, may be counted the improvement of communication, the better integration of a diffuse populace, the multiplying of understanding contacts, the removal of prejudices and the stimulation of interregional confidence and coöperation.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Confucius and Christ

PEARL BUCK, author of "The Good Earth," who lived for years in China, seems to have acquired something of the Chinese way of thinking in spiritual matters. She is telling eastern audiences that Confucius means as much to her as Christ. "The Confucian concept of the superior man," she says, "cannot forever pass from earth."

There are many well-read people of the Occident who have a high regard for Confucius and his teachings, but few would say with Mrs. Buck that they mean as much to them as Christ and his message to the world.

Our thinkers do not regard the philosophy of Confucius as very deep, though its tendency is good and its tenets apply strongly to the common intercourses and amenities of life, being practical and livable. But these ethical teachings do not constitute a religion, nor did Confucius make any such pretense. They have left China more materialistic and less religious than any other of the great nations. They have not driven ignorance and superstition out of the land, nor greatly improved the government, as Christianity has tended to do in most other countries.

Confucius applied himself to the problems of this world only and let the next take care of itself. There is nothing in the writings of Confucius to match the Sermon on the Mount.

Christ was democratic, Confucius was a royalist, giving strong sanction to the despotic government of his time. This is one reason why in the Chinese Republic of today candidates for office are no longer required, as formerly, to pass a rigid examination in the "nine classics."—*Los Angeles Times.*